The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,926.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... ,, 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ..... ,, 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-Ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on the 25th April 1871, at noon.

April.		May.
Leave BOMBAY 25	Leave Colombo	3
,, Carwar 27	,, Galle.....	4
,, Mangalore 28	,, Negapatam	7
,, Cannanore 28	,, Pondicherry	7
,, Tellicherry 29	,, Madras	9
,, Calicut 29	,, Cocanada	11
,, Beypore 29	,, Vizagapatam	12
,, Cochin 30	,, Bimlipatam	13
May.	,, Gopsulpore	13
,, Tuticorin 2	,, False Point	14
	Arrive CALCUTTA	16

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MOHAMMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 24th April, 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine at Table. Without Food
,, Suez	36	24	9	
,, Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
,, Messina	45	32	12	
,, Naples	47	33	13	
,, Leghorn	50	34	14	
,, Genoa	50	34	14	
,, Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 9th, 14th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

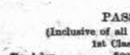
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

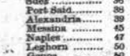
Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST to HAVRE.



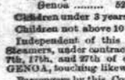
THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 335 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST to BORDEAUX.



THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Duhalles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

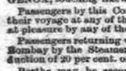
FROM BOMBAY to TELLICHERRY.



THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 335 tons, Messac, Commander, will call at Cannanore, or any port north of Tellicherry, if sufficient inducement be offered. Apply for Freight, &c., to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the 21st instant, the ship clearing on the 22nd.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.



MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE SWEED, of 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to the CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

SHIP FREIGHT INWARDS.—It is hereby notified, that at a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHEROOT MERCHANTS HELD on WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, it was unanimously resolved that the Agreement of 1868, and as subsequently revised in 1869, regulating the payments of Inward Freight, be cancelled, and that in future payment should be regulated in conformity with the following Resolutions :—

I.—That the payment of Inward Freight, when stated simply in sterling, shall be made at the rate of 2s. per Rupee."

II.—That the payment of Inward Freight when stated to be payable in sterling, at the Current Rate of Exchange, shall be made at the Current Rate of First-class Credit Bills at 6 Months' Sight on London."

By order of the Committee of Management,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 18th April 1871.

SPENCER'S

PATENT MAGNETIC

PURIFYING

WATER FILTERS.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rs. 20	Rs. 28	Rs. 38
No. 1, covered with basket-work	Rs. 42.	

The Magnetic Filter deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

The purifying powers of the Magnetic material are indestructible by any amount of use.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macilwrath.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of a miracle."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—as Magical."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s..... } Wines.

The s.s. NEERA, 2,300 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI ...Rs. 140 Rs. 100	To ROME ...Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8	
,, VENICE...Rs. 136 Rs. 108	,, MUNICH..Rs. 209 Rs. 153-0	

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN (3,128 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain D. Reynolson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

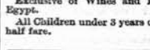
To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300	
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350	

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (4,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Bentley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the owner's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE,

VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

To be despatched in one at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez £30	
Ditto Brindisi £40	
Ditto Trieste and Venice...£45	

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April 1871. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 8, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a good quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, T. Cloths, &c., &c.

2 Cases of Bengal Stripes
5 ditto Black Unions
5 ditto Assorted Hats and Caps, &c., suited to the Indian Market

AT 1 P.M.

One good and sound D g-cart, with Grey Arab Horse, seven years old, Harness complete.

One Bay thorough-bred Australian Horse, fresh five about 15-1 Moor Maw

One Bay thorough-bred Australian Horse, Lucifer, six years old, 14-2

One Grey thorough-bred Australian Horse, 5 years old, Harkaway, about 15 hands

One Bay Arab Gallaway, 5 years old, 13-2 very fast Champagne Charley

The above Horses the property of Major Crosbie, reducing his stud, as he is going up-country

Also,—A quite new English-built Poney Phaeton by Robert Ness, with set of Brass Mounted Carriage Harness

A Serviceable Hansom

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, an invoice of best Iron, painted and ornamented single Family and Children's Bedsteads, Cradles, &c., best solid leather cylindrical and other Portmanteaus and Travelling Bags of sizes, Mother of Pearl Portfolios and Album Books, Ivory Napkin Rings, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes, Travellers' Iron Bedsteads, folding in a Canvas Bag, assorted Biscuits, Farina, and Canary Capsules of new invention, Brass Turkey Ewers and Basins, Patent Wardrobe Brackets, (Brass), Copper Jelly and Cake Moulds, and 1 sample case of sundry articles.

As also one Iron Fire-proof Safe, and a few articles of Furniture, &c., such as Blackwood Reclining Couches, Cupboards, Tables, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Grand Piano, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, on C Springs, by Noss, of Long Acre, at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 24th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, &c., the property of J. Weddenburn, Esq., and Captain A. R. Hoskins.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 20th April 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

On and after May 1st a REVISION of GOODS' RATES will take place, the particulars of which may be ascertained from all Station Masters, District Traffic Superintendents, and from the undersigned.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 20th April 1871.

SUPERIOR LIGHT WINES,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOT SEASON.

RHENISH.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865 ; a sound, light, 8fill Hock for general use ; Quarts, per dozen.....	21 0	24 0
Do. do. Pints, per dozen.....	11 0	13 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865 ; a superior 8fill Hock, of fuller body and flavour ; Quarts, per dozen	31 0	34 0
Do. do. Pints, per dozen	16 0	18 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862 ; a rich full flavoured Dinner Hock, of very superior character ; Quarts, per dozen.....	36 0	40 0
Do. do. Pints, per dozen	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN, the celebrated 8fill Hock, in glass Jugs ; per dozen	27 0	30 0

BORDEAUX.

PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1858 ; a good sound Breakfast Claret, Quarts, per dozen.....	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1861 ; a superior Breakfast or Cup Claret ; Quarts, per dozen	14 8	16 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1849 ; a fine Dinner Claret ; Quarts, per dozen	21 8	24 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1848 ; a superb Dinner or Dessert Claret, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour ; Quarts, per dozen.....	32 0	36 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1861 ; an agreeable delicate White Burgundy ; Quarts, per dozen.....	19 0	21 0
POMARD, vintage 1861 ; a splendid Red Burgundy ; Quarts, per dozen	25 0	28 0
BARSAC, vintage 1861 ; a light, pure, delicate wine of Sauternes character ; Quarts, per dozen...	21 8	24 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861 ; a sound Wine, with good body and flavour ; Quarts, per dozen..	24 0	27 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858 ; a rich, full bodied Wine ; Quarts, per dozen	32 0	36 0

HUNGARIAN.

NESSINELY No. 1 ; an agreeable Light Hock ; Quarts, per dozen	22 0	25 0
SEKARDER ; a sound, light, delicate Red Wine, with very fine Claret bouquet and flavour ; Quarts, per dozen.....	19 0	21 0

GREEK.

RED HYMET ; a dry wine resembling Burgundy in character ; per dozen	20 8	23 0
WHITE HYMET ; a fine dry wine, of Chablis character ; Quarts, per dozen	20 8	23 0
WHITE KEFFESIA ; a similar wine of finer quality and flavour ; Quarts, per dozen	27 0	30 0
WHITE PATRAS ; of a fine Hock character ; Quarts, per dozen	20 8	23 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).

—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., when the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION will be PROPOSED :—

"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

By Order of the Directors.
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).

—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Accounts for the year ending 14th instant, to appoint Directors, and to declare a Dividend.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April 1871.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 27th INSTANT, until the 5th PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company in No. 1, Horsby Row, on MONDAY the 1st May, 1871, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive Accounts up to 31st December 1870.
2. To receive Directors' Report.
3. To confirm the appointment of Messrs Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Ramjee Madhowjee in place of Messrs. J. G. Smith and H. Manisty, resigned
4. To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. Tapidass Varjidass and Cassumbhoy Dhunjeejoy, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To consider two requisitions from certain Shareholders of the Company, proposing—

1st.—To farm out the Company's Revenue derived from the Mazagon Property for a period not exceeding five years on such terms and conditions as to the Directors may appear proper.

2nd.—To empower the Directors of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, to invest by way of loans the money belonging to the Company which has been lying idle, on yielding only a nominal interest on the security of shares of the Colaba Land Company, Limited, only, at the best rate of interest, reserving a reasonable margin to cover the fluctuations of the market.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st APRIL to 1st MAY, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR, Secretary.

No. 1, Hornby Row, 15th April 1871.

NOTICE.—A quantity of BONES, now lying on Municipal Ground at Coorla, will be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Office of the undersigned, at noon, 26th instant.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 19th April 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned UNCLAIMED GOODS will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Carnac Bunder, in accordance with the Notices given in the "Government Gazette" of the 30th March 1871, and in conformity with Sections 56 and 57 of Act VI. of 1863, on SATURDAY the 22nd instant, at 12 noon :—Dates, Copra, Alum, Acids and other Miscellaneous Articles, lying at Carnac Bunder, and 70 Mangoe Wood Planks, lying at Tank Bunder.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required as the Lots are knocked down, and the Goods must be cleared within three days from the day of sale.

G. NORMAN,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.

Bombay Custom House, 19th April 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. PRINCE GRANT, of Poona, has CONTRACTED to SELL all the TWO BUNGALOWS & HOUSES, Nos. 2,483, situate in East Street, in the Poona Cantonment, in the sub-district of Havelee, the Compound being by measurement from east to west 110 feet, from north to south on the west side 260 feet, from north to south on the east side 265 feet, and bounded as follows :—on the north, by Bungalow of Mrs. Dickenson, on the south by junction of East Street and the Bazaar Road Lane, on the east by Bazaar Road Lane, and on the west by East Street. Any person or persons having any claim by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise on the same property, are required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim.—Dated this 18th day of April 1871.

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES which have come under charge of the Administrator General during the months of January, February and March last :—

Gibb, Walter, late Turner in the Dockyard of the P. & O. S. N. Company, Bombay.
Hughlings, John Powell, late Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College, Bombay.
Lewis, Charles Matthew, late Major in the Bombay Staff Corps.
Martyn, F, late Ensign, 2nd Grenadier Regiment, N.I.
Matchett, John, late Conveyer in the G. I. P. Railway Company.
McCreey, J, late Assistant Surgeon H. M.'s 98th Regiment.
Newton, Edward, late clerk Municipal Works, Bombay.
Paradise, Charles McLeod, late Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nassick.
Prince, Benjamin Fletcher, late Locomotive Department G I.P. Railway Company.
Patterson, Thomas H , late Draftsman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company.
Rodrigues, Francisco, late Shroff in the Bombay Mint.

N. B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are requested to communicate without delay with the undersigned.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, April, 1871.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

MUNICIPAL MARKET FOR CALCUTTA.

The JUSTICES of the PEACE for the TOWN of CALCUTTA having decided on the CONSTRUCTION of a MUNICIPAL MARKET, hereby OFFER a PREMIUM OF ONE THOUSAND RUPEES for the most approved Plan, fulfilling the two following conditions :—

1st.—The total estimated cost of the building, at existing Calcutta rates for materials and labour, shall not exceed 3 lakhs of Rupees, inclusive of all internal fittings, drainage and water supply arrangements, roads, and all other works necessary to make the Market complete in every respect.

2nd.—The Market shall provide the following accommodation :

Space for Sale of				Superficial feet
Beef	...	...	...	4,000
Ditto Mutton	...	...	... ditto	3,000
Ditto Veal	...	...	... ditto	600
Ditto Kid	...	...	... ditto	900
Ditto Shin Beef, Tongues, &c.	...		... ditto	450
Ditto Heads, Trotters, Liver, &c.			... ditto	1,000
Ditto Fish	...	...	... ditto	6,000
Ditto Vegetables (European)			... ditto	6,000
Ditto Ditto (Country)			... ditto	7,000
Ditto Potatoes	...	...	... ditto	5,700
Ditto Fruits	...	...	... ditto	5,000
Ditto Game	...	...	... ditto	500
Ditto Eggs	...	...	... ditto	1,800
Space for Permanent Shops for sale of Poultry	...	...	ditto	8,000
Ditto Ditto Spatterers...			... ditto	6,000
Space for Sale of Salt Fish	...	...	... ditto	5,000
Ditto Cheese, Sweets and Candied Fruit			ditto	1,500
Ditto Bread, Butter	...	...	ditto	1,000
Ditto Miscellaneous Goods			... ditto	1,000
Ditto Dry Goods	...	...	... ditto	20,000
Ditto Pork	...	...	... ditto	800
Ditto Offal	...	...	... ditto	1,000
			Total...	85,950

The premium will be awarded by a Committee appointed by the Justices of the Peace, and their decision on all points shall be final.

Persons competing for the premium must send their Plans, with data and estimates, to the Secretary to the Justices on or before 1st June, 1871.

The Plan for which the premium may be awarded shall remain the property of the Justices, but all other plans will be returned to the designers.

Intending competitors should bear in mind that a simple, commodious, well-ventilated market of iron or masonry is required by the Corporation, as funds are not available for expenditure on expensive architectural designs.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.

N.B.—A Ground Plan of the proposed site for the Market can be obtained on application to Mr. Turnbull, or at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay.

A copy of the plan can be seen at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

PROPOSED MARKET.

In reference to the Notice issued from this Office, inviting Plans for the proposed Municipal Market, doubts having arisen as to the SPACE required for each description of article, it is hereby notified, that the AREAS GIVEN in that Notice INCLUDE STANDING ROOM for PURCHASERS.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.

31st March 1871.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s		
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Brandy ,,	,, 28	,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25	,,
COYLE & Co.'s		
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27	,,
LARRONDE FRERRES'		
St. Julien	,, 12	,,
Margaux	,, 15	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 25	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 26	,,
HUDSON & HORNYICKS'		
Pale Dry Sherry	,, 18	,,
Carlowitz (Hungarian Wine)	,, 15	,,
W. McEWANS'		
Beer, Quarts	,, 4-8	,,
L. ROSE & Co.'s		
Lime Juice Beverages.	REMINGTON & Co.	

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G. H.," at this Office.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

JUST PUBLISHED, A DETAILED PRICED

CATALOGUE

Of the Superior Manufactures of

MESSRS. WINSOR AND NEWTON,

IMPORTED BY

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL

BY THE

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY

AND THE PRESIDENCY,

(by appointment in 1867.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

LOST or STOLEN, Original and Duplicate BILLS of LADING and INVOICE for 27 Bags and 8 Barrels Coffee, per CANNING, from Colombo, ENDORSED by our Manager, Mr. KAIKHUSHROO KORMUSJEE. The Public are hereby cautioned against negociating same. Whoever brings the same to the undersigned will be REWARDED.

DHUNJEEBHOY and PEROSHAW MERWANJEE,
At Messrs. John Farrar & Co.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the BOMBAY BOOK DEBT LOAN, of 1st May 1835, WILL BE CLOSED from the 30th to 30th INSTANT, inclusive.

HOLDERS of the abovenamined STOCK should present their CERTIFICATES at this Office when applying for DIVIDEND WARRANTS, which will be ready for delivery on the 1st proximo.

W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Public Debt Office, New Bank of Bombay, Ld., 17th April 1871.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the above Association to send in statements of such claims in writing to Mr. S. P. FRAMJEE, the Liquidator of the above Association, at his Office in No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, or to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Liquidator, at their Office in Apollo Street, within three months from the date hereof, after which time the Liquidator will proceed to take the necessary steps for the dissolution of the Company, which are prescribed by Section XCV. of Act XIX. of 1857, without regard to such claims as may be outstanding and of which no such statement shall have been sent in.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Oriental Ship Owning Association, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season :—

EGYPTIAN.....at Rs. 10 per cwt.	
NEW ORLEANS ..... ,, 25	,,
SEA ISLAND ..... ,, 25	,,
HERVIAN ..... ,, 25	,,

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

The supplies were estimated from last year's demands, and it is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, addressed to the undersigned, in order that applications may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their seeds until sowing time.

Applications for Ringunghat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once that an estimate may be formed of the total quantities of those seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES,
Bombay, 3rd April 1871. Cotton Commissioner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP formerly subsisting between NOBLE CARR RICHARDSON and EDWARD ROBSON was DISSOLVED on the 17th day of October 1870, by the Bankruptcy of the said Noble Carr Richardson, and that by an Order of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 20th day of March 1871, made in a Suit wherein the said Edward Robson was Plaintiff and the said Noble Carr Richardson and others were Defendants, the said Edward Robson was appointed Receiver of the Effects and Assets of the said Partnership with power to carry on and conduct the business thereof, so far as he might deem sufficient for the beneficial winding up of the same.

All persons indebted to the said Partnership, or having property or Effects in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for the same to the said Edward Robson as such Receiver as aforesaid, who is alone authorized to give a discharge for the same.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Receiver.

Bombay, 10th April 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM of the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April 1871, at 3 o'clock precisely, to consider—

1. The Accounts for the 1st Quarter of 1871, with Auditors' Report thereon.
2. Report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Jails for the year 1870, with Government Resolutions thereon, No. 734 of 21st February and No. 1091 of 13th March 1871.
3. Report of the Select Committee of the Justices of the Peace for the control of Hindoo Cemeteries.
4. Report of the Select Committee of the Justices on the proposals for Street Railways.
5. Proceedings of the Finance Committee to date.
6. The Municipal Commissioner to apply under Section 202 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865 for the sanction of the Bench to a Code of Bye-Laws regarding the storage of dangerous oils and substances.
7. Letter from E. Pratt, Esq., giving notice of his intention to propose the appointment of two Committees—the first, to inquire into the loans negociated by the Municipal Commissioner in the year 1868 on behalf of the Corporation ; the other, to examine and report on the Contract System in force since 1865.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 17th April 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MANY buyers for Spinning shares at increased rates. Other shares dull. Government Paper declining.

CALCUTTA.—15TH APRIL, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—
In Government Securities :—
4 per cents. at Rs 98 to 98-2, or 2 to 1-14 discount, and time-bargain contracts at Rs 97-14, or 2-2 discount, for deliveries in six weeks.
4½ per cents. at Rs. 103.
5½ per cents. heavy amounts, at Rs 113-6 for cash, and time-bargain contracts at the same price, for deliveries in one month.
In shares :—
Bank of Bengal shares at Rs 1,400.
Gossery Cotton Mills Co's shares at Rs 216.
Great Eastern Hotel Co's shares at Rs 153.
Tichoo Indigo Co's shares at Rs 61.
Monabherra Tea Co's shares at Rs 42.
—*Englishman*.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 19.

Greig, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Parr, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
DeFabeck, Surgeon, 6th Regiment M. N. I., on medical certificate, from Nagodh.
Speas, Ensign, The Buffs, to study the native language, from Seetapore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 19.

Bromhead, Lieutenant, 2-24th Foot, from leave, to Secundrabad.
Dawson, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Oriental	Wyatt	Calcutta, Feb. 25.
	Seaforth	Woodward	New Port, Nov. 26.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Derwent	Dunn	Colombo.
	Lepanto	Candy	Falmouth.

The ship Caldew, Clarkson, to Antwerp, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Tenasserim, to China, &c.
Steamer Berar, to Trieste.
Steamer India, to Naples and Genoa.
Ship St. Fillans, to Liverpool.
Ship Andaman, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

April ARRIVAL.
16 Mahratta (s)..... Lang ..... Singapore, March 21.

April DEPARTURES.
15 Himalaya (s) ....
Carewick ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

William Fairburn, 2 cases hardware, A Geena ; 2 cases calf skins, Bell, Brandinburg & Co ; 19 cases sewing cotton balls thread, C Khetsey ; 8 crates earthenware, F Pestonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Berar (s), 21 cases papers, Volkart Brothers ; 9 cases needles, T Surrafally ; 6 packages earthenware, S Mera.
City of Seringapatam, 6 packages hardware and 5 packages iron nails, T Anderson ; 20 cases copper sheets brasiers, C Khetsey ; 3 cases wall papers, T Abdeolally ; 50 casks sulphate copper, R Jewraj ; 3,328 bar Swedish iron, A R S Mahomed.
Carthage Nova (s), 2 cases sherry, Hedges & Butler ; 50 cas's copper sheets, Liggett & Co ; 1 case saffron and 3 cases silver cochineal, Thomas Stewart & Co ; 11 cases oilmanstores, &c, M Jamieejee ; 150 cases claret, Ball & Co ; 16 cases oilmanstore, &c, Robertson Brothers & Co ; 94 cases claret, 12 cases white wine, 30 cases brandy, and 24 cases hock, E N Colabawalla & Co.
Robinson Crusoe, 10 cases yellow metal, C Modeley & Co ; 2 cases varnish and 50 drums linseed oil, J Heptoolabhoy.
Khimjee Oodoojee, 9 cases common beads, C Essoobhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe, 5 corks, N Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rialto, 1 bale cotton, Lyon & Co.
Ophelia, 146 bales cotton, Forbes & Co ; 50 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co ; 265 bales cotton, B-hrend Brothers ; 103 bales cotton, A C Gumpert & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Oberon, 72 bales cotton, H Lelladhur ; 300 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 116 bales cotton, H Chatoorbhoy.
Jeypore, 774 bales cotton, H Vassonjee ; 600 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co ; 110 bales hemp, D Merwanjee & Co ; 71 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co ; 110 bales cotton, V Vulubdas ; 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.
Robert Kerr, 300 bales hemp, 200 bales cotton and 400 bundles sursee seed, S Mooljee ; 250 bales cotton, N Kessowjee ; 1 bale cotton, H Hurjeewandass ; 55 bales cotton, D Royjam.
Thunderbolt, 12 bales cotton, 1,201 bales cotton, Framjee Sanda & Co ; 500 bundles moura seeds, D Merwanjee & Co.
Bonnie Dundee, 550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, N Dewjee.
Baron Macaulay, 98 bales cotton, Y Poonsee & Co; 99 bales cotton K Hurmookroy ; 101 bales cotton, R Manockshund.
Gatinau, 300 bundles ambabulidee, 150 bundles nux vomica, and 125 bundles gall, C Jadowjee ; 80 bales cotton, H Dewsee & Co ; 200 bales cotton, D Mathooradas ; 50 bales cotton, V Dhurumsee ; 101 bales cotton, R Manockshund ; 50 bales cotton, T Chapsy.
Americana, 57 bales cotton, M Poonjee ; 76 bales cotton, N Gunesdass ; 43 bales cotton, C Mottee ; 2,000 bundles gall, S Vageo.
Orchis (s), 31 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co ; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co ; 55 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy.
Euxine, 150 tons old loose iron, Bell Brandenburg & Co. ; 285 bales cotton, Bel, Cassella & Co ; 500 bales cotton, A Blacheck & Co ; 328 bales cotton, Knoop & Co ; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Cartago Nova (s), 60 bales wool, C Pitamber ; 78 bales cotton, E Rustomjee Mody ; 100 bales cotton, M Jewraj ; 1 bale cotton, H Sobhagchund ; 100 bales cotton, N J Ebram ; 80 bales cotton, G Chabildass ; 50 bales cotton, The L A & A Company ; 200 bales cotton, H Cliason & Co ; 10 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co ; 63 bales wool, D Mathooradass ; 150 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co ; 55 bales cotton, M Damodhar ; 231 bales cotton, J Dewkadass.
Western Belle, 500 bales cotton, A Blacheck & Co ; 850 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co.
Romania, 1 bale cotton, V Gunesdass.
Andaman, 720 bags linseed, S Mooljee.
Princess Somawutty, 100 bales cotton, A Blacheck & Co.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 200 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Decoan (s), 12 bundles silk, M Lowjee ; 11 bundles E teeth, A Peerbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 220 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co ; 800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck &Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Red Cross, 400 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Verona, 30 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay &Co ; 200 bales cotton Gaddum & Co ; 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Magdala (s), 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.'

FOR BREMEN.

Corrana, 200 bales cotton, M Hunderas.

FOR TRIESTE.

Berar (s), 200 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co ; 200 bales cotton Gaddum & Co ; 900 bales cotton, Volkart Brother.
Decoan (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Decoan (s), 38 packages coffee, M M Khoz.

FOR HONGKONG.

Constance, 25 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Travancore (s), 60 bales cotton, Abraham ; 40 bales cotton, T Ramchund ; 36 bales cotton, D Vassonjee & Co ; 26 bales cotton, T Lillaram ; 50 bales cotton, H A C H Ebram.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HENDERSON—April 18th, the wife of R. B. Henderson, Esq., at the residence of her father, at Sion, of a son.
WILLIAMS—April 16th, at Mount Abu, the wife of T. J. Williams, Esq., Royal Engineers, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAKER—April 17th, at Mahableshwur, Emma Jannetta Harriet, daughter of M. B. Baker, Esq., C.S., aged 39 months.
WOOD—April 14th, at Kurrachee, John Gordon Scott, the beloved son of A. Wood, Adjutant, 1st Belooch Regiment, aged 15 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LOUIS—April 16th, at No. 3, Peepultree Road, Ballygunge, the wife of J. Louis, Esq., of a daughter.
PENN—April 13th, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. A. T. W. Penn, of a son.
ROSS—April 12th, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain George Campbell Ross, 16th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAMBERT—JAMES—April 13th, at St. John's, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, the Rev. M. Lambert, to Isabel Annie, second daughter of Major-General Haughton James.

DEATHS.

FOURACRES—April 8th, at Mussoorie, Alick Fouracres, aged eleven years, son of Chas. Fouracres, Executive Engineer, Dehra-on-Sone.
GILL—April 18th, at Ballygunge, Mrs. Caroline Gill, relict of Wm. Gill, Esq., aged 60 years and 2 months.
MALLETT—April 12th, at Ahmednuh, Arthur William Hugh, the infant son of the Rev. W. G. Mallett, C.M.S., aged five months and fourteen days.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1871.

WE have refrained, hitherto, from comment on the tables entitled Bombay Presidency Budget, because we have a strong suspicion that they will not prove to be identical with the figures to be discussed, and because in the form of lump sums budget estimates defy and escape from criticism. The only thing that can be of the slightest assistance to the critic is detailed estimates, and these are not as yet forthcoming. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has enjoined upon us all the duty of criticism, but he has not given us the "subject matter." That, we presume, will be made public as soon as Government have determined on their course of action, when, of course, no remark will be of the least use to the public or the Government. We now point towards the useless budget statistics, simply to remind the public once more of one item—the enormous sum of £310,000 for public works. At a moment when taxes to the amount of ten lakhs are about to be levied in order to fill up a deficiency, is it fair, we ask, to spend nearly a third of the revenue on works? Plainly the Government cannot prevent peculation. The officers who can be trusted have neither time nor physical energy enough to get through all the labour imposed upon them; and the officers who cannot be trusted find ample room and verge enough for a display of their predatory talents. That is one reason for engaging in fewer projects. The law will not help the Government to protect the public purse, since it can be twisted to prevent justice. That is another reason for not engaging in more work than can be properly looked after. But the strongest of all reasons is that, to carry forward the public works outlay, Government is obliged to levy taxes. The best course would be to take the ten lakhs required from the public works budget; the next best would be to strike off from that budget the five lakhs demanded, and levy taxes only to meet the deficiency inflicted on the other parts of the General Budget by the Government of India. As the Feast Tax won't do, why not cut off from the expenditure side the sum it was estimated to yield? This course would fall short of what is required by circumstances, but it would be less unsatisfactory than the levying of ten lakhs, part of which would be swallowed up by the estimable persons who make fortunes out of the profuse expenditure of the Sircar's Luxury Department.

THE insubordination in the 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry is not an agreeable fact, but it is one that neither the Government nor the public can afford to ignore. The Government have acted with as much promptitude as they could, and have read a severe lesson both to the European officers and the native soldiers. The removal of four officers and the disbanding of one company is a strong measure, but if the reports current be correct, it is not a measure which a sense of justice will condemn. Nothing can excuse mutiny, or even insubordination, and punishment proportioned to the merits of the case must be inflicted. In this case the European officers had shown "inexcusable weakness"—they released prisoners at the dictation of the regiment; and the men had practically, though not violently, mutinied—they refused to dismiss until the mutinous company had been released.

But according to the *Madras Mail* the regiment had been much mismanaged and treated after a fashion likely to subvert discipline; and these facts, if facts they be, must be taken into account. They throw a strong light on the consequences of a system which keeps the native officers alone permanent, and changes almost incessantly the European officers. We read that one commanding officer marched his men from Kurnool to Gooty at "attention" with knapsacks on and bayonets fixed, so that the whole march was like a parade movement, every man braced up and "silence in the ranks." News of this thoughtless proceeding reached the Commander-in-Chief, and he sent the martinet commandant to do "general duty," which being interpreted, means to do nothing; and he substituted another officer in his place. Probably this would have satisfied the men that they were not to be wantonly annoyed, had not the new commandant committed an error equally great. The fresh error touched the sepoy in his tenderest point, his pocket, if sepoys have pockets. The commandant directed that the men should be paid only *one* current month's pay, in addition to the pay of the then current month, whereas the rule is that the men shall receive *two* clear months pay in advance when embarking on foreign service. How a commandant could have so mis-read the rule, and how an adjutant did not correct him, is inexplicable. We repeat that no excuse can be made for mutiny, but we also say that, in both the instances referred to, the commandants behaved in an unsoldierlike manner, the first by enforcing useless parade, the second by not acting, in a matter of pay, always the tenderest point with soldiers, in a strict businesslike spirit. On the back of these offences came the exhibition of weakness—the release of prisoners on demand. Are there more regiments similarly commanded? Is this an exceptional case, or, under the existing irregular—very irregular system—are such cases common? There were the native officers. Did they sympathise with the men? At least they did not act promptly. We read in the General Order that an "order" to confine a prisoner "was not at first carried out by the native officer charged with that duty;" that "the guard on duty failed to obey directions to clear the place and restore order; and that when three men were ordered into confinement they were not at once secured by the native officer directed to do so." The native officers, who alone remain permanently with the corps, seem to have no more influence than the transitory European officers; or if they have then they do not or did not exert it. The "Governor in Council" does not comment on the conduct of the native officers, and it would be interesting to know the reason why. In what respects are these native officers efficient substitutes for the European officers they have superseded? How long shall we go on with a system, the transitory officer system, tried and found wanting? "Our sepoys," the *Madras Mail* justly observes, "feel that their officers no longer take the interest in them that they used to do. The native regiment is no longer a home to the British officer. The men's individual characters, which the defaulter book never can show, are unknown to officers who are being perpetually moved from one corps to another. Thus the men's prospects are seriously injured; merit is not rewarded; demerit often gains promotion; and with his loss of self-respect goes the sepoy's love of a service which it was once his ambition to enter." Whatever merits there may be in a system which professes to place half a dozen selected European officers, on horseback, with a native regiment, they are counteracted, perhaps destroyed by the nomadic character of Staff Corps officers. If there are many more officers like those who managed the 19th, the Madras Native Army is in a perilous state; but instead of acting as a reason for reforming the system we are afraid that the insubordination of the 19th will quicken the desire of the Government of India to diminish the Madras Native Army. The reserves of India are nowhere but in Madras and Bombay, and of course, as we are in the millenium of Income-tax and Public Works and Law *vice* Justice (on the Retired List) it will be a highly statesmanlike and politic measure to cut down our reserves. Thus we shall drift further and further away from the facts and the conditions essential to the maintenance of our rule, and draw nearer and nearer to calamity—much doubtless to the gratification and encouragement of the capitalists who have lent us two hundred millions and who are about to be asked for a hundred millions more!

THE public will see that the Feasts Bill has got into the position of that famous bill for the Kurrachee Municipality, which, for months, was suspended like the coffin of the prophet. Let us hope that, on the Feasts Bill, the select committee will never be able to report.

AT a late hour last night H. E. the Governor had not yet returned from Veerawul.

THE HON. MR. SEWARD was expected to arrive at Bombay from Goa last night.

MR. ROBERTSON, the Harbour Engineer, arrived at Madras last Friday morning from Coconada. General DeSausmarez and Mr. Dave Carson and Company arrived from Rangoon the same day.

A PROJECT has been set on foot to hold a general amateur regatta on the Hooghly in the course of the next cold season. His Excellency Lord Mayo, always ready to encourage sport, has recently accepted the office of president of the Calcutta Rowing Club.

A SOCIETY for mutual improvement has been started by the pupils of the Native Female Normal School, Calcutta. Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen delivered an address last Friday on the occasion of the inauguration of the society, some twenty Bengali ladies being among the audience.

AT a general meeting of the subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, to be held in Calcutta on the 1st of June, the following resolution will be laid before the meeting:—"That the offer of the Secretary of State be accepted, the Annuity Fund being wound up, and the accumulated capital surrendered to Government."

CAPTAIN M. C. PERREAU, of the Pay Department, at Allahabad, is said to have been directed to go to Calcutta to take charge of the account branch of the office of the Controller of Military Accounts. The "Indian Daily News" says it has been proposed to augment the salary of the Assistant Controller of Military Accounts, and to fix it at Rs. 800, progressively rising to Rs. 1,000, per mensem, in consequence of the recent amalgamation of the office of the Military Accountant with that of the Controller of Military Accounts.

WHEN through traffic is established between Bombay and Madras, which it is expected will be on the 1st of next month, it will be possible to travel continuously by rail over 20 degrees of latitude from Beypore to Lahore, a distance of 2,700 miles, as may be seen from the following statement of distances published by the "Madras Times":—From Beypore to Madras the distance is 400 miles; from Madras to Bombay, 750; from Bombay to Delhi via Jubbulpore, 1,250; and from Delhi to Lahore, 300. The Pacific railroad is, however, longer than this by 800 miles.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPTURE OF ASNIERES BY THE VERSAILLES TROOPS.

LONDON, 19TH APRIL.

The Versailles troops on Monday succeeded in forcing the Federalists to evacuate Asnières, which however they did not occupy. They afterwards returned to the right bank of the Seine. The troops have not yet reassumed the offensive, but on Tuesday they encamped on the positions they had captured on the previous day.

The Federalists' front is at Grand Jatte (sic) which separates the combatants. The losses of the Federalists have been serious.

The Plenipotentiaries at the Brussels Conference disagree regarding the frontier and financial questions, and the proceedings for the final conclusions of peace are making but slow progress.

In the House of Commons last night the Army Estimates were voted.

The Judge Advocate General is dead.

LONDON, 18TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 6 1/16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but prices were unchanged.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

THE "Englishman" learns that the strictures which have been expressed with regard to the proposed Bankruptcy Act have led to a reconsideration of the bill, and that its progress has in the meanwhile been stopped. There appears to be little likelihood of its becoming law for many months; certainly not till the Council meets next cold weather in Calcutta.

GOOD SPORT.

WE hear that Mr. Mulock's shooting party (consisting, besides himself, of Mr. J. W. Robertson, C. S., and Captain Mant, R. E.) have been getting great sport in the jungles near Juwar, having, since the 13th inst., brought to bag a tiger, 4 tigresses, and a hyena. They have also secured alive three small cubs, the progeny of one of the tigresses killed. This is wonderfully good sport, and all the more welcome as succeeding a long run of bad luck, Mr. Mulock not having killed anything in the feline way since H. E. the Governor was last with him at Toongar. We believe that it was Mr. Mulock's intention to have asked His Excellency to join him in this part of the country; but H. E.'s departure for the Geer, before the game was satisfactorily marked down, rendered this impossible. The male tiger killed was an enormous one, and gave great sport, charging repeatedly.

MILITARY ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT F. B. PEILE, 108th Foot, has been admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

Assistant Surgeon C. W. MacRury has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Shikarpoor.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Magniac, Madras Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Laing, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Surgeon-Major C. G. Wiehe, M.D., has been allowed leave of absence in India for six months, under rule 25 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Colonel S. Macmullen, Bengal Army, Commanding at Jullunder, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. Bushe have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Honorary Lieutenant C. Hexton, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Captain J. A. Rowlandson, General List, has been granted a further extension of leave from the 14th to the 21st January last, the date of that officer's return to duty.

Captain H. T. Reid, Staff Corps, Station Staff Officer, Malligaum, has been allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in May next.

Lieutenant C. S. Moore, R.E., Assistant Engineer 1st grade, Bombay Defences, has been allowed furlough to Europe for six months, from the 22nd proximo, on private affairs.

Brigadier-General E. P. Lynch, K.L.S., Bombay Infantry, Commanding Deesa Field Brigade, has been allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

Colonel J. G. Fife, R.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works (Irrigation) Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for six months.

Colonel J. S. Gell, Bombay Infantry, Quartermaster General of the Army, has been allowed a furlough to Europe on private affairs, for six months, from date of departure in the current month.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Francis, Bombay Infantry, 2nd in command H. M.'s 14th Regiment N.I., has been granted furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for one year and forty-one days, from date of departure in the current month.

The Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., Bombay, to-day, at 12 o'clock, to examine Captain Walford, 20th Hussars, Assistant Surgeon Miller, 4/22nd Brigade R.A., Lieutenant Carleton, 26th Regiment, and such other officers as may appear before it.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON FEASTS.

A REPORT, as follows, has been prepared by the Select Committee appointed to consider a "Bill to impose a duty on feasts in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay":—

The Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 3 of 1871, "A Bill to impose a duty on feasts in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay," regret that they have been unable to prepare a report within the time prescribed, and request that the time for reporting upon it be extended.

H. P. ST. G. TUCKER.
A. R. SCOBLE.
E. W. RAVENSCROFT.
MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY.
BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
G. M. STEWART.

18th April 1871.

THE BILL TO TAX RURAL NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

APPENDED is the report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council appointed to consider a "Bill [No. 2 of 1871] for imposing duties on the rural non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay":—

1. The Committee have made the following principal alterations.

2. Section 4 has been altered so as to exempt those Municipal towns alone which will be charged with part of the cost of their police under the bill introduced as No. 1 of 1871.

3. A proviso has been added to section 7 exempting persons whose individual or household income does not exceed Rs. 150 per annum. The Committee are of opinion that below this limit, direct taxation of the nature proposed is undesirable.

4. The Committee consider that the maximum rates levied from persons in classes I. and II. may be raised without objection to Rs. 6 and Rs. 3 respectively, and they have altered the schedule accordingly.

5. The Committee have endeavoured to define in more explicit terms the persons, whether heads of household or others, to whom the tax is to apply. A clause has been added to section 1, and sections 6 and 7 have been altered with this intention.

6. The words "Collector" and "Sub-Collector" have been substituted throughout the bill for the expressions "Collector of the District" and "Collector."

7. It has been provided that the list prepared by the Sub-Collector shall be open for inspection without fee by any person chargeable under the bill.

8. The Committee have omitted the clause in section 14 which limits the Collector of a District to a period of 30 days in making alterations in orders of his subordinate.

9. They have also omitted section 15 which excludes legal practitioners from appearing in support of petitions.

10. Section 18 has been omitted as unnecessary, and in other parts of the bill minor alterations of phraseology have been made.

H. P. ST. G. TUCKER.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
E. W. RAVENSCROFT.
G. M. STEWART.
JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY.

18th April 1871.

THE AMENDED BILL.

A Bill for imposing duties on certain of the rural non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient to impose duties on certain of the rural non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay; It is enacted as follows:—

1. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,

"Collector" means the chief officer charged with the administration of a district in revenue matters, by whatever designation such officer is called.

"Sub-Collector" means any officer or class of officers authorized by Government to exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed on a Sub-Collector by this Act.

"Household" means the members of one family living together in the same house or in any portion of a house held as a separate tenement.

2. Nothing in this Act applies to non-commissioned officers and privates of Her Majesty's forces, or of Her Majesty's Indian forces who are not in civil employment.

3. Nothing in this Act applies to the city of Bombay.

4. Nothing in this Act applies to towns and suburbs required under any law for the time being in force to provide for the cost of the police employed therein. Provided that the quartering of additional police under Bombay Act VII. of 1867 in any town or suburb shall confer no right to exemption under this section.

5. Government may from time to time by order wholly or partially exempt from the operation of this Act, any tribe or class of persons, and may from time to time modify or revoke such order. All orders, modifications, and revocations of orders made under this section shall be published in the *Government Gazette*.

6. Every person being a head of a household, or occupying a separate tenement, and not assessed to the cess leviable under the provisions of (Bombay) Act III. of 1869 on every rupee of land revenue, or who, being so assessed, carries on any profession, trade, or calling (whether on behalf of himself or of any other person) other than the cultivation of land, shall be required as hereinafter provided to pay a duty fixed by Government, not exceeding the duties specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

7. Every person required to pay such duty shall be assessed under one of the three classes specified in the said schedule according to the means of livelihood possessed by himself or the household of which he is the head. Subject to rules to be made by Government as hereinafter provided and to the control of the Collector, the Sub-Collector shall decide the class, if any, under which any person shall be assessed: provided always that no person or household whose annual means of livelihood do not exceed one hundred and fifty rupees shall be liable to assessment under this Act.

8. The Sub-Collector shall, on or before the first day of July 1871, and the first day of January of every subsequent year, make a list of the persons liable to pay duty under this Act, and such list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each person therein named, and the class under which he is assessed.

Such list shall be filed in the office of the Sub-Collector, and on request shall be exhibited for inspection without fee to every person chargeable under this Act.

9. The Sub-Collector shall cause a notice to be served on every person chargeable under this Act, stating—
(1) The name and calling of the person chargeable;
(2) The year for which the duty is to be paid;
(3) The amount to be paid;
—and requiring him within fifteen days from the date of the service to pay such amount.

10. Such amount shall be paid to the Sub-Collector, who shall give a receipt for such payment to the person making the same.

Provided that if such person has more than one place of residence the duty shall be levied at and payment made to the Sub-Collector for the place or district at or in which such person ordinarily resides.

Every such receipt shall be signed by the Sub-Collector granting it, or by such other officer as he shall from time to time empower in this behalf.

11. Every such receipt shall specify—
(1) The name and calling of the person by or on whose behalf the duty is paid;
(2) The year for which the duty is paid;
(3) The amount paid, and the date of payment;
—and shall be admissible as *prima facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

12. Any person objecting to the amount at which he is assessed, or denying his liability to be assessed, may within fifteen days from the date of service of notice under section nine apply by petition to the Sub-Collector to have the assessment reduced or cancelled.

13. The Sub-Collector shall fix a day and place for the hearing of the petition, and on the day and at the place so fixed, or on the day, and at the place, if any, to which he has adjourned such hearing, shall hear such petition and pass his order thereon. Such order may be in favour of petitioner, or it may simply reject the petition, or it may reject the petition and enhance the rate of duty to that of a higher class, in which case the amount shall be specified in the order.

If the order be in favour of the petitioner the Sub-Collector shall at once refund the fee on the petition.

If the order reject the petition, the petitioner shall, within one week from the passing of the order, pay the amount found to be due.

14. It shall be lawful for the Collector, whenever he thinks fit, to call for the proceedings of any Sub-Collector in his district, and pass such order thereon as to him shall seem right.

15. Duties imposed by this Act shall be payable on the first day of July in the year 1871, and on the first day of April in every subsequent year.

16. In any case of default in the payment of duty under this Act, the Sub-Collector may after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of service of notice, as provided in section twelve, recover from the defaulter a sum not exceeding double the amount of the duty payable.

Every such sum shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

Provided that where any person has presented a petition under section twelve, such sum shall not be recoverable from him unless within one week from the passing of the order on such petition he fails to pay the amount (if any) required by such order.

On recovery from the defaulter of the amount for which he is liable under this section, the Sub-Collector shall forthwith grant him a receipt without any further payment in the form and manner hereinbefore provided.

17. Except as hereinbefore provided, every order made under this Act shall be final and conclusive; and no suit shall be entertained in any Civil Court to set aside or modify any assessment or order made under this Act.

18. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector or Sub-Collector may be exercised and performed by such officers or persons as Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf.

19. Service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof under the signature of the Sub-Collector. Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be on the person therein named.

When such person cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and if no such adult male member can be found, the serving officer shall affix the copy of the notice on the outer door of the house in which the person therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business.

20. Government may, from time to time, (*a*) prescribe forms for the notices and lists herein before mentioned; (*b*) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement.

SCHEDULE.

Persons in Class I. shall be assessed at an annual duty not exceeding ..... Rs. 6 0 0
Persons in Class II. at an annual duty not exceeding ..... „ 3 0 0
Persons in Class III. at an annual duty not exceeding ..... „ 1 8 0

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPENDED is a list of the business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held tomorrow, Friday, at midday:—

I.—The following papers will be presented to the Council—

Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. 1 of 1871.—A Bill to provide for the cost of Police employed in towns and suburbs where Act XXVI of 1850 is in force.

Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. 2 of 1871.—A Bill for imposing duties on the rural non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.

Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. 3 of 1871.—A Bill to impose a duty on feasts in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.

Letter from the District Magistrate of Surat, No. 375, dated 11th April 1871, forwarding for consideration extract from the proceedings of the annual general meeting of the Surat Municipality on the Municipal Police and Duty on Feasts Bills.

Letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Association, dated 11th April 1871, requests the Select Committee to defer the consideration of Bill No. 3 of 1871 until the views of the Bombay Association are placed before them.

Letter from the Secretary to the Sarvajank Subha, dated 13th April 1871, requesting Government to postpone the second and third reading of bills Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of 1871, as these bills being of importance, sufficient time should be allowed for the expression of public opinion in respect of them.

Petition from the members of the Bombay Association against the provisions of Bills Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of 1871.

II.—Bills and Orders of the day—

Bill No. 1 of 1871.—A Bill to provide for the cost of Police employed in towns and suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force.—*Second Reading.*

III.—Notices of motion—

The Honorable Mr. Ravenscroft will submit for the consideration of His Excellency the President that the standing orders be suspended in order that the following Bill be read a second time—

1. Bill No. 2 of 1871.—A Bill for imposing duties on certain of the rural non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.

The Honorable Mr. Mansfield will move for leave to extend the time for presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Burial and Burning Ground Bill.

ENGLISH AND NATIVE RULE.

A DISTRICT OFFICER in the Punjab lately made a capital reply to Mr. Seward, who had asked why a population, formerly so turbulent even under their own chiefs, were content to live in quiet under our rule. "Where a native Prince," said the Deputy Commissioner, "takes six rupees, we take two. Out of this district I pay £100,000 to Government every year, the adjoining one to the south is just the same size, but its native chief manages to get £500,000 out of it. Even supposing that we were to resume all the rent-free lands, which we have granted for loyal service or for other political reasons, we should only be able to raise £150,000, according to our system, from this district. The cultivators know perfectly well that if they were living even under a good Sikh ruler, they would have to pay three times as much money to him; for they see what goes on under a Sikh ruler a few miles from here, on the other side of the boundary line. They prefer to pay less and to accept our rule." Mr. Seward was much struck by this answer, and visited the native State to see for himself. He was most hospitably entertained by the Maharajah, but he returned to our territory with the conviction that where the Indian husbandman pays us two rupees, he would pay a native Prince six.—*Englishman*, April 17.

BOMBAY.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—The gentlemen summoned for the special jury at the Criminal Sessions are required to be in attendance this morning at the usual hour.

IF "Principiis Obsta" lets us know his name we shall insert his letter. He should not forget in future, however, to put a postage stamp on his letter.

ACCIDENT.—The horse of a gentleman took fright at the Apollo Bunder on Tuesday, and ran against the wall of the Dockyard, smashing a dog-cart to which it was yoked.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY GOODS RATES.—Mr. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, notifies that on the 1st May a revision of goods rates will take place, the particulars of which may be ascertained from the railway officials.

APPREHENSION OF DESERTERS.—Inspectors Crummy and Price, and Constables Longdon and Wainright, of the European Police Force, have received a reward of thirty rupees, for the apprehension of five deserters from H. M. S. Jumna.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in the stable of the Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, by which a large quantity of grass, of the value of about Rs. 100, was destroyed. The fire was speedily extinguished by Mr. Munguldas's workmen.

THE S. S. TILLY.—The Marine Court appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the s. s. Tilly have, we hear, decided that Captain Hannah's certificate should be suspended for nine months, and that of the first officer for three months.

ALIMONY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, Noor Mahomed Oomar was charged with refusing to support his wife Oomara. The defendant was ordered to pay Rs. 30 as costs and Rs. 25 a month for the maintenance of his wife. Mr. Pestonjee appeared for the complainant; Mr. Chalk for the defence.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—A man named Kulloo fell from a horse on Tuesday morning on the New Market Road. He received severe injuries and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the jury found that the death had been caused by concussion of the brain, following an accidental fall from a horse.

THE LATE MR. RUSTOMJEE BEERJEEBHOY WADIA.—At the third day's obsequies of this gentleman, whose death we briefly noticed on Friday last, a sum was subscribed by his father and other relatives, which has been set apart for charitable purposes. There are several circumstances connected with the life of Mr. Rustomjee, which are worthy of note. He was born in September 1837, and was consequently thirty-four years of age at the time of his death. He was a student of Mr. Henry Hinton, and received his preliminary education at the Elphinstone School, where he distinguished himself by his intelligence, and was the recipient of several prizes. His father, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, having himself received his education in England, sent him to that country at the age of eighteen, for the purpose of qualifying himself for the Indian Civil Service. This was the first instance of a native of India proceeding to England to study for the Covenanted service. The age of candidates for such examination was then required to be under twenty-three years; and the deceased gentleman knowing that he had then four years to prepare himself, entered the University College, London, where he obtained certificates of honour for proficiency in English Literature, History, Latin, French, and Mathemathics. For his talents and diligence he was once complimented by Lord Monteagle, then President of the Senate of the University. While he was thus sedulously prosecuting his studies in the fond hope that he would accomplish the object of his visit, the Government without any previous notice altered the age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service from 23

"certain statements upstairs;" "I promised," says Ashania, "upstairs, to say whatever he told me to say or wished me to say." The two stories in that most material particular entirely agree, and from that moment, with the promise of a certificate of pardon which Mr. Pritchard was to ask for and which he had strong reasons, he said, for believing the magistrate, Dr. Fraser, would grant, he continued to be an inchoate Crown witness till the next day the case was entered upon again before Dr. Fraser, and then he appeared as a Crown witness and gave his evidence according to the resolution, or agreement, or whatever it may be called, that the two parties had come to in the bed-room upstairs two days previously. Now, gentlemen, conceive the difference in the position of these men—not merely do I mean the difference of their rank in life, but the difference, above all, the terrible difference of their positions that day,—the one fearful, nay certain of accusation, conviction, and sentence unless he could move Mr. Pritchard to enable him to convict another as the price of his own security. I do not care whether Ashania is to be believed or disbelieved when he puts himself in competition with Mr. Pritchard for your credit. For the present purpose I do not in fact do more than assume that Ashania did not speak the truth on the first occasion. Well, if he did not speak the truth on the first occasion what manner of man, what manner of men rather, can those be who have been promoting the present prosecution against my client, who are capable of honouring with private interviews the man whom they believe to have perjured himself on the day before, in order that they may persuade the perjured man to come and give evidence which should convict my client. But if he told the truth the day before;—but, gentlemen, I will not insult your understanding by asking what manner of men these were who could do that. That opens a very different and much more serious train of thought. Gentlemen, it is said, and I venture to say it is not disproved by anything which has been said since, that the methods used for the obtaining of evidence in support of this monstrous prosecution did not cease there, but that during the interview of the first day, the brief interview, a menace of personal violence was used by Mr. Pritchard himself to the man Ashania which was on the following day—I will not say it was carried into effect merely because it was not the head of Ashania which was broken on that occasion, but that he was beaten and kicked in a cruel manner, and in effect, to overcome his repugnance to giving the evidence, he was further kept in a state of starvation or semi-starvation both with regard to food and drink for two or three days, and for these reasons that he was made to spend his days—one or two of his days—in Mr. Pritchard's compound or bungalow and the nights in chokeries, and one of the days again in chokeries, and in fact that before the giving of his first deposition down to some short time after the giving of his second deposition retracting the first he only on one occasion received a modicum of parched grain and water, so that, as I said before, he was simply kept from starving, and his family were not permitted to approach him or to render him any assistance. Gentlemen, the beating and kicking was denied by Mr. Pritchard, and, as far as his knowledge is concerned, the other cruelties also. It may be that Mr. Pritchard was ignorant of the starving and those restraints, but then the police who had Ashania in charge during all this time must have been guilty of them, and Mr. Pritchard remotely guilty also in that he allowed those native police to have the sole custody of this man without himself interfering to see to his good treatment. Therefore that part of the statement of Ashania is not contradicted. What is contradicted is so much as relates to Mr. Pritchard himself. Now, gentlemen, it is with no sort of desire to make the case worse than it is already that I must beg you to dismiss from your minds, if perchance it exists there, or anything like exists there, the vulgar prejudice that in weighing testimony you must take into account the fact that one witness is Hindoo and the other European, that the one witness is a poor defenceless man and the other witness a magistrate. Gentlemen, I say it is not so. There have been bad magistrates in the world before now, and there will be bad magistrates again. The evil seed of Adam is in us all and, with all deference and all disposition to submit to the Council of the Vatican, not even his Holiness the Pope is personally impeccable. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, get rid of that. It is perilous stuff; cleanse your minds of it and approach the question of the balance of testimony in this way. What is it that Mr. Pritchard denies?—that he committed a crime. If every man who is charged with a crime were allowed to purge himself by oath of that crime, how many are there—I do not speak of political or religious fanatics, but I speak of criminals in general—how many are there, if criminals were to purge themselves on oath, who would refuse the oath and would admit the guilt? Ashania has made his statement under circumstances of great peril to himself. If I were minded to exaggerate those circumstances of peril, there would be no necessity for me to do so, because my learned friend the Advocate General stated them so strongly that for a moment I was tempted to rise and ask him to allow the interpreter not to present it quite in that form, but I was restrained by this consideration, that if after that Ashania adhered to his statement, it would be a more powerful sanction, a stronger proof, of the veracity of the man than the mere oath or averment which heralded in the testimony itself. Remember, said he, that if you deliberately say in answer to my question that on the second occasion of your being examined before Dr. Fraser you stated that which is false you will have committed perjury, either then or now—if you swear falsely in answer to the question I am going to put to you, you will commit perjury, and be liable to transportation for seven years. Tell him that, said the Advocate General to the interpreter, and then ask him, &c., and what was the answer—" What I stated on the second occasion was false. What was I to do? What else could I do? I have been a prisoner for the last six or seven months. I was beaten, kept without food and water for two days, what else could I do?" On the other hand, Mr. Pritchard was called upon of a sudden to answer all these terrible charges, and it would be cruel in me to say more of his evidence than this, that it simply amounted to denial, a bare denial, which is no disproof, and I have told you the reason why. It is not human nature that a mere denial of that kind, let it come from whom it will, ought to be considered of sufficient weight and value, as if the party making it were not himself the only party interested in its being made. I therefore, gentlemen, on the whole most confidently, fearlessly assert that this case will stand forth in the history of criminal jurisdiction in this country as a sample of the means by which the great enquiry into the Public Works Department frauds, as they are called, an enquiry which has been agitating and exciting the public mind for many months in every part of this presidency, has been conducted—of the reign of terror, in short, which it has established, and, what is of more consequence to you and to me, gentlemen, not to speak of his Lordship, the immense mass which it has added to those difficulties that always must beset the administration justice when it comes to deal with a case of suspicion, of inference, and of circumstantial proof. I trust when you consider the evidence which his Lordship will possibly feel it his duty to read to you from his notes, you will make this your criterion of its value—How has the enquiry been conducted, first in general, and secondly in particular? Of the general method you have heard Mr. Pritchard's own account—the distinctions he draws between approvers and witnesses, prosecutors and witnesses, and between prisoners and all three; and the manner in which the go-by is given to those provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure which the Legislature of India some few years ago were in a manner compelled to introduce, in the then existing state of the public mind, through the terror and the hatred which the practices of the police of Bengal, and Bombay, and Madras, and everywhere, had produced. Finally, gentlemen, you have the fact, which depends partly on Ashania's statement and partly on that of Mr. Pritchard, that this man Ashania, who was the only person on whom the prosecution, according to my learned friend, had to rely for direct testimony, was at that moment, though he knew it not, in the custody of the police, and I say again, and with deference to any opinion which may be expressed by any judge, either the learned judge who now presides or any other Court before which this question may ultimately come, the illegal custody, described by Mr. Pritchard—no Government chowkey, no jail, no house of correction, none of the recognized and authorized establishments of this presidency town for the reception, temporary or permanent, of criminals or prisoners, no custody even of Bombay police or Bombay officials, but a tent placed in charge of a couple of Poona native policemen, the same who had had charge of him from the beginning, and who own no superior in Bombay, at least no immediate superior, but Mr. Pritchard himself who appointed them.

The Advocate General—Mr. Pritchard did not appoint them.

Mr. Anstey—Well, selected them.

The Advocate General—No; the Poona police is not under the charge of Mr. Pritchard.

Mr. Anstey—Well, to insure that my learned friend won't correct me more than is necessary, I will correct this and say that Mr. Pritchard visits them from time to time to see how they are getting on, that he visited them on Saturday last, and put certain questions. These police are Poona policemen, and cannot avoid the instructions which they received, I care not from whom, whether from Mr. Pritchard, or Dr. Fraser, or Akbar Ali, or anybody else. The prisoners are not allowed to see everybody. Now, who has the right to forbid them? No jailor in Bombay, because they are not under any Bombay jailor. Mr. Pritchard was asked about that, and his answer was that the section which empowered Dr. Fraser to tender a pardon, also empowered Dr. Fraser to provide for their being detained in custody. Yes; but Dr. Fraser has no jurisdiction here. No trial can take place here before Dr. Fraser. He has no power to direct what this Court will do with these witnesses after the case comes on here for trial and actually is under trial. Mr. Pritchard thinks otherwise; and it is not denied, on the contrary it is admitted, that in order to see those persons, permission has even now to be asked. Ashania says, and it is not denied, that Mr. Pritchard merely ignores it, and that his very food brought to him here, as if he were in a posthouse, or lazaret, is laid down on the floor and the cabalistic word *chalo* pronounced, and the children and members of his family who bring his food are sent away. In cross-examination upon that point we found that Ashania was prohibited from intercourse with his children and members of his family. Well, the effect upon the mind of this unfortunate person Ashania may be very fairly and honestly judged by what you heard him say to the end of his evidence—"Give me leave to go home to my family, as I fear to be beaten;" and he previously had said to my learned friend, when he asked him, "Why did not you complain to Dr. Fraser, the magistrate, of these things;"—"the sepoy only allowed members of my family to enter, and prevented my Brahmin clerks and other people from coming into my house during the whole time after leaving the lock-up. To Dr. Fraser I said nothing of what I had suffered from Mr. Pritchard and his naiquer. This was for fear of receiving more beating, not from the magistrate, but from Mr. Pritchard, to whom the magistrate had delivered me over on the first day. I feared he would beat me again." That is the impression made on the mind of this Crown witness by his experience of the treatment which the police of Poona give to those whom they have in charge. Now, gentlemen, again I say with confidence that this confession must be tenable, and very tenable, in your recollection before you give any weight at all, small or great, to any portion of the evidence. I do not speak of Ashania's evidence against the prisoner, for that is excluded, and for reasons already familiar to you, but as to any portion of the evidence not already rejected, not already broken down, you will reason from what you know and what you don't know, from the case of Ashania to the case of every other native witness, and further you will give due weight to what you yourselves, who had the men before you, witnessed of their demeanour in the box and were able to judge of. I do not fear to say, gentlemen, that there is no comparison between the manner in which Ashania gave his evidence and the manner in which Mr. Pritchard contradicted him. One cannot transfer impressions of that kind to paper, and it is still more difficult to express them in speech, but you saw the manner in which the one and the other gave his evidence, and I ask you to judge, as a higher power than you will some day have to judge, between the magistrate and the victim. Now, gentlemen, this is a case which is almost exhausted as soon as the preliminary remarks upon it are concluded, for when those are stated what remains? Mr. Howard's evidence, as far as it goes is exculpatory, not inculpatory, of the prisoner. He says that for the accuracy of the documents in general, that of the document which is sometimes called the abstract and sometimes the estimate in particular, he is entirely and solely responsible, and a very fair and honourable declaration that was. Further, Mr. Howard says that before the commencement of this particular work, before it had begun at all, at the request of the prisoner, sent him his original estimate for the purpose of his making a copy of it, and that when it was copied by Mr. Sharman it was returned to him, Mr. Howard; but at what particular time that took place, and whether it was the first edition, if I may so call it, or the second edition, of the document, at this time of day Mr. Howard is unable to say. Then, gentlemen, it is a case of doubt, and as Sharman is the prisoner in the present case he must have the benefit of that doubt, and therefore I ask you, gentlemen, to come to the conclusion that the document in question, which was sent to him by Mr. Howard, and as to which I shall have a few words to say presently, had not received those corrections in red ink, or at all events that particular correction in red ink, which made it what I just now called it, the second edition of the original. And see what it was wanted for. Mr. Howard told Mr. Ferguson that both the original estimate and the plan, and all that they contained, were given to Sharman for his guidance in building; not in making the monthly measurements, but in preparing the bill, it would be his duty to look at the estimate. Well, then, in answer to me he said it was not at all impossible that a supervisor, finding the measurements stated in that document, the accuracy of which Mr. Howard was responsible for, he would take the measurements he found there, and so save himself the trouble of making measurements of his own, although it would be his duty to make them. You will remember at what time of the year that was, April and May, and you have heard from Mr. Howard the extent of Sharman's duties, both topographical and mathematical; and it was not denied, but rather faintly confessed, that there was a general laxity in that department; and though it would be a great neglect of duty, it would be a neglect of duty for which the Penal Code has not appointed any punishment, and which is only punishable in a civil way. It may well be that Mr. Sharman may have said "I take this for granted," and may have signed the certificate as a mere form. I am not justifying that lax view of executive duty. But unhappily it exists, and in the present case there was a strong temptation to it. The man was overworked, and his staff evidently insufficient. Mr. Howard himself tells you that if he had read that little bill through, he would have been able to correct the error; but then he did not read it, and why?—because he says, "If I were to read all the monthly bills of measurement that come in, I should not be able to get through my work. The staff is insufficient. And what is true of Mr. Howard may be true of Sharman. It is greatly to be regretted that it should be so, and that it should predispose to so much laxity of practice. Why are the monthly bills ordered to be sent to Mr. Howard? Why are not the sums alone stated? I asked that question of Mr. Howard, and Mr. Howard said very fairly that they were sent up, he supposed, in order that there might be some warrant for the drawing of the cheques. But there would have been equal warrant for the drawing of the cheques if only the sum total had been stated. Why are the details given? But they are given with sufficient minuteness to enable Mr. Howard, had he read that bill, to know that there was an error of something like 1,000 square feet. Why, it is evident from the nature of the thing, from the reason of the thing, that these bills are ordered to be sent up in the form in which they are, and which Mr. Howard says is the form appointed by the standing instructions which are contained, I believe, in the code, in order that the items may be glanced at, as well as the sum total; and it is clear that if Mr. Howard, who knew the place well, who knew it as well as Sharman did, had read the inside of the bill, and not merely the certificate on the outside and the sum total at the bottom, he must have discovered that error which he says, and with perfect truth, Sharman, had he looked into it, must have seen also. But then Mr. Howard is a fair man, and a gentleman, and does not apply a different measure to Sharman and to himself. When asked the question he says fairly and honestly, "If I said that it was impossible for any man to have made a mistake, I said what was wrong; it was only improbable, but it may well be that he may have been deceived by this entry, and may have copied that and contented himself with that. It would be a neglect of duty, but not a fraud." Now, gentlemen, in all these cases, you see the question is, what is the intention? We have unfortunately in this country no privilege of addressing a jury in civil cases. There intention very rarely comes in question, the points which arise in civil cases being merely questions of liability and right of the simplest and dryest kind; but in criminal cases much more than that is required in order to attach a liability to a supposed criminal. It is a maxim of our law that the act—but it is here both the act and the commission—the act does not constitute the criminal unless the man be guilty *actus non facit reum nisi mens rea*. And what is your duty, gentlemen?—to give the benefit even of a doubt to a prisoner in respect of the verity of the facts themselves; and so much more is it your duty to give him the benefit of even a doubt as to the intention from which the supposed facts, even though they occurred, must have proceeded. And have you so clear an opinion that the intention of Sharman in certifying to that sum of 1,330 feet was a guilty intention as to justify you in your own minds and consciences in finding him guilty of any one of the offences at present charged against him. Now, Mr. Howard has dissipated also another portion of my learned friend's opening speech. My learned friend said he would show you that this man Ashania was recommended to Mr. Howard by Mr. Sharman. Well, gentlemen, suppose it had been true, it would have been only something for me to comment upon, and of which to show the innocence, but I confess that if Mr. Howard had said, "He was the only man whom I have employed without some previous knowledge of," or, "Mr. Sharman gave me so strong a character of him that against my will I received him into my office," there would have been something more for me to comment upon; but, gentlemen, there was even less in it than the very moderate statement of the case which my learned friend made to you in his opening speech. He was not even recommended. "He was" brought to me," says Mr. Howard, "and introduced to me by Sharman;" and then Mr. Howard very frankly told me there was nothing unusual in that, nothing improper, for supervisors were constantly bringing and introducing persons whom they had found who were willing to act as contractors; but we find both Mr. Howard and Ashania making reference in their respective evidence to the fact of Ashania having been formerly employed, long before this case, elsewhere upon a church at Kirkee or Gunnesh Khind, or somewhere in the neighbourhood, some years before this sad affair happened, and in that way no doubt, and in no dishonest way, when Sharman was looking about for persons to take the contract for this particular work he was induced to think of the very man who down to that time had been a contractor under him upon the church. Mr. Howard's fairness and frankness throughout are so much the more admirable since it is clear from his statement, though he is a great deal too good-natured to tell you so in so many words, that there must have been some slight huff or quarrel between himself and Sharman at the time of Sharman's removal to Kurrachee. For you see it could not have been any moral delinquency or professional unfitness which led to the removal of Sharman. It must have been a quarrel; had it been more than that he would have been dismissed the service or put down a peg or two, instead of which he is sent to slacken his mortar over again amongst the people of Kurrachee, and to employ contractors of the Sindee race instead of those of the Mahrathi race. That is all; in all other respects he remains "as you were"—" Sharman, late sergeant in the army, now supervisor in the P. W. D." Gentlemen, we must, at least we ought, to love and honour the Government under which we live, and we cannot suppose, gentlemen, you and I who ought to do that, anything so dishonourable to the Government as to imagine it possible that had Sharman been untrustworthy in the painful sense of the term he would have been allowed to go and ruin the character of the Government of India in this country and in this presidency, from the time that the department commenced to exist. See what you have. You have a Governor, not satisfied with the house which he already possessed, pressing on the completion of a palace or castle, with belfries, towers, and I know not what, at Gunnesh Khind, and saying no doubt, "I have endowed every other town, Bombay especially, with all the public buildings that are requisite; I have provided for their Lordships of the High Court this splendid pile in which they administer justice; I have covered the land with all manner of public buildings suitable to the requirements of a steadily and yet rapidly advancing age, and now, like King David, I will begin to think of my own humble domicile already advancing towards completion." And accordingly a mandate went forth, and Mr. Howard and Mr. Sharman, and all, great and small, in that department are told to converge their faculties of this great work, the completion of the house or palace at Gunnesh Khind, and says Mr. Howard—"We did do our best to accomplish the wishes of Government;" and it was after this, and as I suggest in consequence most probably of the impatience of the Governor, and in justification of the old saying, "The more haste the worse speed," that Tower of Siloam after Tower of Siloam began to fall, and the work was further retarded. Well, it is not in human nature to suppose that there should not be on such an occasion incrimination and recrimination, and we know from Mr. Howard's own statement that it was at this particular time of the fall of these two towers that Sharman was removed to Kurrachee. It is true that at this particular time the mortar was discovered to be badly slaked or made of bad material, and Mr. Howard and Mr. Sharman fell out. Down to that time, however, Mr. Howard says frankly he never had any reason whatever to suspect Mr. Sharman of a fraud. That is the question, not the bad mortar, nor untrustworthiness in matters not relating to money or moneys, but he never had cause to suspect him of any fraud upon Government in general, or upon the department in particular, or still more upon himself. Well, all the more important is it that if the prosecution had it in their power to show the decline and fall of Mr. Sharman's moral capacity for employment at this particular time, May 1867, some decay in his work, in his trustworthiness, they should have supported it with some better proof than that which they have been able to collect and lay before you. Let him have the benefit of that previous reputation, the benefit and no more. I know that a good reputation ought not to be considered for a moment in the light of a title to the previous confidence of a court of justice, but often it is so, and often, as we know from sad experience, suspected or even ignored. Poverty and humbleness find it a very difficult thing to obtain justice even from the most enlightened of courts, where to the obtaining of justice the destruction of the established reputation of some great man or magistrate is necessary. Gentlemen, I know that that previous confidence is an evil thing, and works prejudicially against justice, and I do not ask you to say that because Mr. Sharman had not been previously suspected of a fraud, that therefore he was incapable in the month of April or May to commit one, but I do ask you to say that having that good character, and retaining it down to much later than the period of April or May 1867, down to the period of October 1870, he thereby makes out a title to the demand which, in his name, I have laid before you, that the fullest proof should be given that he has ceased to deserve his former reputation. Gentlemen, I believe that I have gone through all that is essential in Mr. Howard's evidence, and I am quite sure that I have not been unfair to that witness, and that I am not in any way misstated, misdescribed, the effect of his evidence. My learned friend Mr. Inverarity now very properly reminds me of one point which I have omitted, and which I intended to notice. I have already referred to October 1870; that was the period when Mr. Howard went to England, and when, having to settle up all his then outstandings or unsettled demands, mutual or not, that is to say, demands by contractors on the P.W.D., or demands by the P.W.D. on contractors, and so on, Mr. Howard ascertained first, that this man Ashania had for some reason or other not drawn upon a certain balance of Rs. 4,000 or more; and secondly, when his accountant showed him this mistake of 1,330 instead of 330 square feet had occurred. Now, gentlemen, I thought the accountant would have been called, because it would have been a very important point, not to the prisoner, but to the prosecution, if they could have established that in the discovery and in the making of the discovery there were any circumstances engendering suspicion. But he was not called. On being informed by his accountant, Mr. Howard took the proper course; he sent for Ashania and said to him, "Here is this payment that you received in May 1867; you are paid for 1,330 square feet instead or 330, and therefore you must be mulcted of the balance." And what happened? Ashania, Mr. Howard says, and Ashania himself confirms it, immediately acquiesced and said, "That is so," never made any objection, and, what is more material, gentlemen, to the present case, never intimated or hinted a syllable about any previous payment on his part to Sharman in respect of that bill, any deduction, or commission, or payment whatever in respect of commission upon that bill or any other account by Sharman, or any other fraud committed by Sharman, not a syllable. He simply said, "Yes, it is a mistake, and of course I must refund it;" and accordingly the accounts were settled on that footing, and on that footing only, and, says Mr. Howard at the beginning of his examination, "I was no party whatever to this prosecution; I never advised it; I never intended it; I am only brought here as a witness from England, whence I arrived a week ago, and it was not till after I had actually departed from Bombay that measures were taken for effecting Sharman's arrest." Gentlemen, those facts are very important both in an affirmative and positive point of view—in an affirmative point of view as showing that Mr. Howard himself regarded this very payment and charge when he made the discovery as a consequence of error, only an error, perhaps of negligence, but not as a fraud, and again Ashania considered that he was not to blame, but that he was liable at least to repay the money, and again that Ashania knew perfectly well that the whole of the money so overpaid had been received by him without deducting one pie, whether for commission or in any other way, though he would have said so had he already parted with any portion of it to Sharman; and then there is the negative value in this, that Mr. Howard, though he went away so soon before the prosecution commenced—for of course it commenced when the information was laid on which the warrant was issued,—he was not informed by any one of the intention to treat this error as a crime or to commence a prosecution in respect of it. It is clear that had they then intended it, they would not have allowed Mr. Howard's departure; they would have said, "At all events lay your information before you go;" and it is clear therefore that it was an after-thought on the part of those whom he left behind him. Now, gentlemen, I don't think I need trouble you with any observations on the other witnesses. They are all witnesses whose evidence may or may not be true. If their evidence is untrue, I do not believe it was so. There was one man of apparent great respectability named Ragoba, something in the Collector's office at Poona, and the shroffs, though from their meagreness of dress they do not look like wealthy men, may have undertaken to pay these drafts to somebody; but Sharman was neither the person paying, nor the person who received the money, and therefore is not affected. These would have been very valuable matters to which to have called attention at the settlement of the accounts between the Government and Ashania, but I presume these men were only called for the purpose of proving the fact that money had been received. Now, gentlemen, it has been my intention to call witnesses on behalf of the prisoner, but the unexpected statement of the witness Ashania made is unnecessary to do so. As the evidence which they would have given had direct reference to the evidence which Ashania alone could give, and as I think his Lordship's observations ought to dispose of the whole of that part of the case, or rather has disposed of it, I shall not take up your time by asking you to witness my performance of the superfluous functions of examining witnes es not required, and this the less so, because I cannot assume it as an encouragement to me to produce these witnesses when I am told by Mr. Pritchard overnight that within the last day or so he has been in close communication with one of them. Under these circumstances, gentlemen, as I do not think it necessary to call them, neither can I esteem it a fitting thing to call them, and I leave this case entirely in your hands.

THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Mr. Justice Green in charging the jury said—Gentlemen of the jury, the evidence for the prosecution on the first two of the charges—with regard to the prisoner as having agreed to receive a gratification other than legal remuneration—occupied the greater part of yesterday, and has been little, or, perhaps, in no respect advanced since we rose last night, and when you gave the intimation of what impression it had made on your minds. Now, if I had thought that you had present to your minds the whole of the case and the whole of the charges, and if the charges had been limited to the matter that had been in evidence during the greater part of yesterday, and which is now immediately present to your minds, I should scarcely have thought it necessary to trouble you with stating the evidence again; and in the first place I will state to you that on the first two charges—on what I understand to be the impression you have formed—there is no evidence before the Court on which the jury could convict. The fact of acceptance, or agreement to accept a gratification other than legal remuneration, could only be proved by Ashania Ramia. Now, he states here on oath that he did not pay the prisoner anything. Well, either he is a witness that is worthy of credit or not. If you think he is a witness that is worthy of credit, then he has stated distinctly that the prisoner is not guilty, and so his evidence, so far as it goes, shows the innocence of the prisoner. If, on the other hand, you consider that he is not a witness who is worthy of credit—and on that I presume you had formed your opinion when you gave that intimation yesterday—then the case for the Crown fails. I must recommend you to throw out of consideration all the topics (interesting as they may be, or not,) with regard to how this second statement of this witness was procured, and as to whether he was beaten, and the rest of the story he has told you. It really in my opinion has nothing whatever to do with the statement. If that man, indeed, had stuck to his statement and said—" Yes, I paid the prisoner money;" then these topics as to how he had been induced to give that evidence would have been very material. As to the credit to be given to his statements as it stands, I do not think it necessary to make any observations on them, nor do I think it necessary you should trouble your minds with them in giving your verdict. These were proper topics, of course, on which counsel might address the jury, but I do not think further consideration of them will assist you in coming to a conclusion on the matter before you. Now, thinking as I do, that the evidence which Ashania Ramia has given disposes of the first two charges, I must recommend you to give attention to the third, fourth, and fifth charges. With regard to these charges it appears to me there is evidence for your consideration, even supposing that Ashania Ramia had never existed, had never given his evidence—putting his evidence in the matter altogether out of consideration. The three last charges are as follows:—

3. That he, the said John Dixon Sharman, being a European British subject and a public servant as aforesaid, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, of Poona aforesaid, did cheat the said William Steward Howard by deceiving the said William Steward Howard and intentionally inducing him to do an act which he would not have done if he had not been so deceived, to wit, to countersign a certain bill for work alleged to have been executed on and upon a certain cook-room at Gunnesh Khind, the said act being likely to cause damage or losses to the said William Steward Howard in reputation, against the form of the acts of the Government of India in such case made and provided.

4. That he, the said John Dixon Sharman, being a European British subject and a public servant as aforesaid, afterwards, to wit, on the said day and year aforesaid, at Poona aforesaid, did cheat the said William Steward Howard, with the knowledge that he was likely thereby to cause wrongful loss to a person, to wit, Her Majesty the Queen, whose interest in the transaction he was bound by law to protect, against the form of the acts of the Government of India in such case made and provided.

5. That he, the said John Dixon Sharman, being a European British subject and a public servant as aforesaid, afterwards, to wit, on the said day and year aforesaid, at Poona aforesaid, being as such public servant charged with the preparation of a document, to wit, a certain bill for work alleged to have been executed on and upon a certain cook-room at Gunnesh Khind, framed that document in a manner which he knew to be incorrect, knowing it to be likely that he would thereby cause injury to a person, to wit, Her Majesty the Queen, against the form of the Acts of the Government of India in such case made and provided.

After reading the charges, his Lordship proceeded to read his notes of the evidence given by Mr. Howard and Major Mellis, so far as it related to the charges just read, and then he explained the applicability of that evidence to the last charges in this way:—The bill in question is that on which the payment is said to have been authorized to the prisoner. So far there would appear to be no difficulty. Mr. Howard states that he would not have signed that bill except for the belief that the prisoner had signed it. How did the prisoner deceive Mr. Howard in so signing that? You have heard his duty was to actually make the measurements himself, and that appeared to be what Mr. Howard trusted to—to the belief that Sharman had actually measured the work. Now, if you think the prisoner, by signing the certificate purporting that the measurement had been made by him, led Mr. Howard to sign this bill in the belief that that he had measured the work, it would appear to me to show deceit in one of two ways. If he had measured the cut-stone pavement as the certificate purports to say, then both Mr. Howard and Major Mellis say that he could not have made such an error as between 1,330 square feet and 330 square feet, the latter of which is about the real measurement. Then if you think he did not know that that was not the true measurement, and that he did not make the measurement himself, then the statement on the certificate, "The measurements have been made by me," is untrue. It appears to me that one of these alternatives must be taken—either he measured it and knew that 1,330 feet was incorrect, or else he did not measure, and the statement in the certificate is untrue. If you think there is a third course consistent with the prisoner's innocence, by all means adopt it—I am only stating how it appears to my mind—but with these two alternatives he in either case deceived Mr. Howard and induced him to put his signature to this bill which is the charge. Then it is said the act was likely to cause damage or loss to Mr. Howard in reputation. If you think that Sharman induced Mr. Howard to countersign this bill by which payments were to be made, in the course of business, and if you find they were actually made, it is for you to say if the act of inducing him to sign the voucher for money was not likely in the office he held to cause damage to him in reputation. The fourth charge in its material elements is the same as the third, but the difference is this—that it omits the name of Mr. Howard, and says that the deceit or cheating was committed by the prisoner, with the knowledge that he was likely thereby to cause wrongful loss to a person, namely, Her Majesty the Queen, whose interests in the transaction he was by law bound to protect. Now, it is unnecessary in my opinion for the third and fourth charges, that there should be any personal benefit intended or expected to accrue to the prisoner. The question is: Was there deceit—was Mr. Howard induced by that deceit to do a thing which he would not have done if not so deceived—and, whether, in the third charge, the act was likely to cause damage to Mr. Howard in his reputation; and, whether, in the fourth charge, the prisoner knew that he was likely to cause loss to a person, to wit, Her Majesty the Queen, whose interests in the transaction he was bound by law to protect? If you think he knew, or must be taken to have known, when he induced Mr. Howard to sign this bill that the public or any money would be paid, you will have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that he knew he was likely to cause wrong or loss. The question is not whether he knew it would be so, but whether it was likely or not. Then remains the fifth charge, that of framing a document in a manner which he knew to be incorrect, knowing it to be likely that he would thereby cause injury to a person, to wit, Her Majesty the Queen. As I have already observed, you may consider that, as it has been suggested for the defence, having the estimate before him, he merely—no doubt not in accordance with the duty that he was appointed to do, but by carelessness or neglect of duty not criminal—copied the figures from the abstract (supposing him to have seen it in its uncorrected state, for looking at it, it now stands as 330 feet). But it is for you to say if you think on merely copying the abstract it was correct to say—"Certifies that the above claim is correct, that the measurements have been made by me, and that the work has been satisfactorily performed." I do not make any further observations on the case. As I have already stated, I think the three last charges are for your serious consideration. I therefore commend the case to you.

The jury then retired, and, after a quarter of an hour, returned into Court with a verdict acquitting the prisoner on all charges.

The trial of Sharman on similar charges in which Jevun Mohun is interested, takes place to-day.

The following is the letter which was read by the Advocate General when examining Mr. Pritchard, and which we omitted yesterday:—

To C. B. PRITCHARD, Esq., C.S.,
Full-power Magistrate and J. P., Poona.

REGINA v. SHARMAN.

Sir,—Our client J. D. Sharman on Tuesday last made an application to Dr. Fraser, the committing magistrate, that a subpœna should be issued to one Dewrow Soobram, requiring him to appear and give evidence at the trial of this cause in the next Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, to be holden in Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay. The subpœna was issued, we are informed, on the same day, but the witness has not yet been found, although it is stated the man has been detained in your compound at Poona for the last three months or thereabouts, either in the custody of the police or under their surveillance.

If there is any charge pending at your instance against Dewrow, so that a mere subpœna is insufficient to compel his attendance at the Sessions, we shall be obliged by your letting us know what it is, or under what circumstances the man has been kept in custody. Otherwise, we request that you will let us know where the man has been removed to, or how he has been disposed of.—We have the honour, &c.,

MARKBLAND AND SKIPSEY,
Attorneys for the accused.

Bombay, 6th April 1871.

THE ASSAY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to their Resolution on the 31st January last, sanctioning the abolition of the Bullion Depôt in Madras from the date on which the Currency Department and the Chemical Examiner can take over the duties of the Depôt, the Government of India now observe that—

The appointments and the officers on duty in the Assay Department are at present as follow:—

1. Assay Master, Bombay, Rs. 1,500 to 1,800—Surgeon-Major W. Collum.
2. Assay Master, Calcutta, Rs. 1,500 to 1,800—Surgeon-Major J. F. Shekleton.
3. Assay Master, Madras Rs. 1,500—Surgeon H. W. Graham.
4. Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta, Rs. 650—Surgeon H E. Busped
5. Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, Rs. 750—Surgeon H C Kingstone, Officiating.

From the date of the abolition of the Depôt and consequently of the office of Assay Master, at Madras, Surgeon H. W. Graham can, under rule, draw no more than two-thirds of the salary of that office, or Rs. 1,000 per mensem; but the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that his present salary shall be continued to him up to the end of the official year 1871-72, and shall be reduced after the expiration of that year to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Another effect of the abolition of the Assay Mastership at Madras will be that the number of officers available for duty in the Assay Department will exceed the number of appointments in that department by one. Considering that, under these circumstances, the services of the last of these officers should be utilized in some other department, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. Graham to officiate as Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, and to place the services of Dr. Kingstone, who is now officiating in that office, at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, from the date on which he may be relieved by Dr. Graham.

A WORD FOR COLONEL KENNEDY.

We (*Madras Mail*) have had our say about Colonel Kennedy, of the 3rd 60th Rifles, and an "Old Soldier" now "claims the privilege of having the last word" on behalf of that officer. Our correspondent, who is in a favourable position to know the state of feeling in the corps, observes—

"Colonel Kennedy gave up the command last week, but I cannot endorse your statement that he left behind an 'unenviable reputation.' With a section of the officers, and with the Madras public, instructed by the press, no doubt he did; but with the battalion generally in which he had served so many years, and which he has brought to a pitch of training it never possessed before, such is not the case. I refer more particularly to the soldiers, among whom he will always be remembered as one, who, with all his faults, ever had the good of the service at heart, and worked hard for it; as one who, however unnecessarily, in their opinion, he marched, drilled, or instructed his men, or however heedlessly he looked into, or ventilated matters, yet never was known to spare himself, but worked harder than them all; and above all as one who knew the soldiers' character well, and was ever ready to give a patient hearing, and stern but even justice, and no favour to the lowest as well as the highest under his command.

"Old soldiers, Sir, learn to value these qualities in a commanding officer, and in consideration of them are content to overlook those faults of manner to which the Colonel has fallen a victim with his officers; and I know I speak the sentiments of every well-conditioned soldier in the battalion, yea, and of many bad ones too, when I say that the feelings with which they regard his removal from the command, are those of sincere sympathy and sorrow that such a misfortune should have overtaken him after thirty years of such zealous service as few men have given to Her Majesty.

"If I have transgressed the rules of the service in writing to a paper about regimental matters, may I be pardoned in my desire to see justice done to an old officer, who, though unpopular with his officers, can still carry his head high amongst his soldiers, for whom he has toiled hard, and who are not ungrateful."

COMBINED PRIVILEGE AND OTHER LEAVE.

(*Pioneer.*)

There appeared in our correspondence columns of the 10th instant a letter calling attention to the notification in the *Gazette of India* that the Director General of Post Offices in India had been allowed privilege leave for three months and special leave on private affairs for six months *in continuation* of the privilege leave. This was styled by our correspondent "a very important concession," and it was indeed calculated to excite sanguine anticipations. We regret to say, however, that these must be disappointed. So far as we can learn there is no intention whatever of relaxing the general prohibition against combining "privilege" with any other "leave." The particular transaction to which our correspondent refers seems to have been simply a rather hard bargain which the Government of India have driven with Mr. Monteath. It had long been resolved to send an officer connected with the Indian post-office to England to study certain novel portions of the English system with a view to their possible introduction here, but there has always been a difficulty in finding a competent officer who could be spared. At this time Mr. Monteath obtained three months' privilege leave, and as it was known that he intended to employ this period in going home, it was suggested that he should himself make the so-much desired examination of the recent improvements in the English post-office. As, however, the portion of three months' absence from India which could be passed in England was manifestly too short for such inquiries, even if Mr. Monteath had been disposed to devote the whole of it to this patriotic purpose, it was indispensable in some way to prolong his leave of absence. No one would have been surprised if, under these circumstances, Mr. Monteath had been deputed to England "on duty" with all the advantages, pecuniary and other, attaching to it. But the Government of India did better—at least for the tax-payer. They simply offered Mr. Monteath a six months' extension on private affairs, and he very disinterestedly, as it seems to us, accepted the economical boon. We suppose we must compliment Government on its diplomacy. No one doubts that Mr. Monteath, though he has undertaken to perform this important duty without any extra charge to Government, will perform it with conscientious energy, and that the postal service here, which already owes him so much, will benefit by the thrifty arrangement which has roused the false hopes of our correspondent.

THE LATE ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN MACPHERSON.

The sudden death of Assistant Surgeon John Macpherson, attached to the 38th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, on the night of Thursday last, led the Coroner to hold an investigation last evening (April 14) on the body of the deceased at the residence of Veterinary Surgeon Hammond, when the following depositions were taken:—

Herbert Hammond, deposed—I am a veterinary surgeon. I know the deceased. His name is John Macpherson. I have known him three years. He was in the Madras Medical Service. I saw him on this occasion first on last Saturday. He was here calling on me. He had only a tent at Atkinson's Hotel, so I offered him rooms as he was absent from Trichinopoly on sick leave. He has been living here since last Saturday. He appeared well, but was bloated about the face. He was still and very quiet, talking but little, and not so cheerful as usual. He had a very good appetite up to the last day, but yesterday he took beef tea and toast as he had asthma. He sat up several hours in the verandah in the afternoon and expressed himself as quite well and free from difficulty of breathing.

PROSPECTUS OF THE KATTYWAR RACE MEETING,

TO BE HELD AT RAJKOTE ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH DECEMBER 1871, AND SUBSEQUENT DAYS.

STEWARDS.—Colonel W. W. Anderson, Lieut.-Colonel Parr, Major Alexander, Major Smith, Captain LeGeyt, Mr Blomfield, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Krishnajee Luxman, Esq., Narrainrao Kharkur, Esq., and Azum Nursingprasad. Honorary Secretary, W. Sorell, Esq., R.A.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER 1871.

"THE KATTYWAR DERBY."—For all maiden Arabs. Rs. 500 from the fund. 1½ mile. Entrance for horses named on 1st July Rs. 50, on 1st September Rs. 100, open till 1st October at an entrance of Rs. 150, H. F. added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Weight for age.

"THE PROVINCIAL STAKES."—For all horses of *bonâ fide* Kattywar parentage, bred in Kattywar. Rs. 150 from the fund. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 50. Weight for age.

"THE RAJKOTE PURSE."—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Entrance for horses named on 1st July Rs. 50, on 1st September Rs. 100, when the race will close. H. F. 1½ mile.

"THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS."—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all maiden galloways. Weight for inches. Entrance for horses named on 1st July Rs. 50, on 1st September Rs. 100, open till 1st October at Rs. 150, H. F. added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Winners once before the meeting to carry 3lbs., twice or oftener 7lbs extra. 1½ mile.

"THE HACKS."—For all untrained horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25. ¾ mile. English and Colonials 11st. 7lbs. Arabs and Country-breds 10 stone. G. R.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 21st DECEMBER 1871.

"H. H. AGHA KHAN'S CUP."—Value Rs. 500. For all maiden Arabs. Entrance for horses named on 1st July Rs. 50, on 1st September Rs. 100, on 1st October Rs. 150, H. F. with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Weight for age. 1½ mile.

"THE JAITPORE DURBAR CUP."—Value Rs. 500. For all galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winner of one previous season to carry 5lbs. of more than one 10lbs. extra. Entrance for horses named on 1st July Rs. 50, on 1st September Rs. 100, open till 1st October at an entrance of Rs. 150, H. F. added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 1 mile.

"THE POLITICAL AGENT'S CHALLENGE CUP."—Value Rs. 1,000. For all horses owned and nominated by chiefs, landed proprietors or *bonâ fide* residents of two years in Kattywar. 2 miles. 10st. G. R. Entrance on 1st July Rs. 75, on 1st September Rs. 150, open till 1st October at Rs. 300, H. F. added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. The Cup to be won by the same stable in two successive years becoming the property of the winner. Horses to carry their class penalties.

"THE WELTER."—Rs. 100 from the fund. For all horses 10st. 7lbs. Horses to carry their class penalties. Entrance Rs. 75. G. B. R. C.

"THE PONY RACE."—For all country-bred ponies 13·2 and under. Rs. 75 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. C. W. over 9st. G. R. ¼ mile heats without dismounting.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 23RD DECEMBER 1871.

"H. H. ALI SHAH'S PURSE."—Value Rs. 500. For all horses (English and Colonials excepted). 1½ mile. Entrance for horses named on 1st July Rs. 50, on 1st September Rs. 100, open till 1st October at Rs. 150, H. F. with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 6lbs.

"THE GOVERNMENT STAKES."—Rs. 250 from the fund. For all horses *bonâ fide* the produce of any Government stallion in Kattywar and Guzerat. Entrance the day before the meeting Rs. 50 H. F. 1 mile. Weight for age and inches. Two horses to start from different stables or the money will be withheld.

"THE TRIAL STAKES."—Rs. 500. For all Arabs and country-breds that have never won. Weight for age and class. R. C. Entrance Rs. 100.

"THE KATTYWAR OAKS."—For a Challenge Cup value Rs. 750 presented by H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur. For all mares bred in Kattywar owned and nominated by Chiefs or Landed Proprietors of the province. Entrance the day before the meeting Rs. 50. 1 mile. 9 stone. The Cup to be won by the same stable in two successive years becoming the property of the winner. Two horses to start, the property of different stables or the Cup will be withheld.

"THE LITTLE WELTER."—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all horses the property of officers of Her Majesty's Military and Civil Services. Entrance Rs. 50. R. C. Weight for age and class, one stone above Byculla Standard. G. R.

"THE CHARGER STAKES."—For all untrained chargers ridden on parade and for whom horse allowance is drawn. Rs. 100 from the fund. Winner to take the entrances. ¾ mile. G. R. Arabs and country-breds to carry 10st. 7lbs. Walers and English, 11st 11lbs. Entrance Rs. 25.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 26TH DECEMBER 1871.

"THE WHIM."—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 30. R. C. Maidens allowed 7lbs.

"THE RAJAH'S PURSE."—Presented by the Chiefs of Kattywar. Rs. 1,500 for all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 2 miles. Entrance for horses named on 1st July Rs. 100, on 1st September Rs. 200, open till 1st October at an entrance of Rs. 350, H. F. added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

"THE AUCTION STAKES."—Rs. 200 from the fund, for all horses. Rs. 1,000 to carry 10 stone 7lbs., 7lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 under or over. No penalty for Colonials. R. C. The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over selling price to go to the fund. Entrance Rs. 30.

"THE SOORASHTRA CUP."—Rs. 1,000 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens of the meeting allowed 7lbs. 2 miles. Entrance for horses named on 1st July Rs. 100, on 1st September Rs. 200, when the race will close. H. F. added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 1 mile.

"THE CHEROOT STAKES."—Rs. 75 from the fund. For untrained horses. ¾ mile heats. G. R. C. W. over 10st. The winner to bring in his cheroot alight. Entrance Rs. 10. Winner to take the entrances.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 28TH DECEMBER 1871.

"THE WINNERS' HANDICAP."—For a purse value Rs. 1,000. Forced for all winners at an entrance of Rs. 75 for each race won, except the untrained races, pony and country-bred races. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 100, to be made at noon, the day before the race. H. F. to losers for not standing the handicap which will be declared by 10 A.M. on the day of the race. 2 miles.

"THE LOSERS' HANDICAP."—Rs. 300 from the fund. Open to the beaten horses of the meeting. Entrance at noon the day before the race. Rs. 50. H. F. for not standing the handicap. 1½ mile. Handicap to be declared at 10 A.M. on the day of the race when starting declarations will be made.

"THE SELLING STAKES."—Rs. 150 from the fund. For all horses. If to be sold for Rs. 500 to carry 10st., 7 lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 over or under. ¾ mile. G. R. All the horses can be claimed, and anything offered above the value of the horses entered to go to the fund. Entrance Rs. 30.

"THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP."—For all galloways. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. P. P. 1 mile. To close and name on Tuesday, December 26th, at 10 A.M. Handicap to be declared at 5 P.M. the day before the race.

"THE SCURRY."—For all untrained horses. Rs. 75 from the fund. ¼ mile. Entrance Rs. 15. Arabs and C. B. catch weight over 10 stone. Australians and English C. W. over 11st. 7 lbs. Winner of the Hacks to carry 7 lbs. extra.

"THE SOWARS' STAKES."—For all *bonâ fide* sowars' horses in the service of Government or the Chiefs of Kattywar. Rs. 30 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 2. 1 mile. C. W. To be ridden by sowars.

RULES.

1. Winners of one of the following races to carry 3lbs., of two 3lbs., of three 7 lbs., of four or more 10lbs. extra in the subsequent race :—
   The Kattywar Derby.
   The Rajkote Purse.
   The Maiden Galloways.
   H. H. Aga Khan's Cup.
   The Jaitpore Durbar Cup.
   H. H. Ali Shah's Purse.
   The Trial Stakes.
   The Rajahs' Purse.
   The Soorashtra Cup.
   The Political Agent's Cup.
2. Horses *bonâ fide* bred in Kattywar when entered against other horses to be allowed 10lbs.
3. A course fee of Rs. 5 will be levied on each horse trained on the course or which runs at the meeting.
4. Should the funds not suffice a proportionate reduction will be made from each race.
5. No horse (except sowars) will be allowed to run unless his owner has subscribed at least Rs. 25 to the races. In Confederacies each member to pay that sum.
6. All horses will be aged and measured by the stewards on Tuesday the 12th December. All except aged horses and aged galloways to be measured by the stewards.
7. Except where otherwise specified, three horses *bonâ fide* the property of different stables to start, for all races, or the public money will be withheld. The second horse in all races to save his entrance, if more than two horses run: and to take half the entrance, if not otherwise specified.
8. By the term "Untrained Horse," is to be understood a horse that has not been entered for, nor is to run in any trained race during the meeting.
9. Winners of races to pay 3 per cent on gross winnings of each race won, to the fund.
10. The stewards have power to substitute fresh races for any of the above not filling.
11. All races not otherwise specified to close and name at noon the day before the race, when all declarations of starting are to be made.
12. There will be a settling day on Monday the 1st January. All transactions to be in Company's rupees.
13. The decision of the stewards on all points to be final.
14. Local rules excepted, W. I. T. C. R. of 1870-71 will be adhered to.
15. All nominations, correspondence, &c. connected with the meeting to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Rajkote.

N. B.—The railway is expected to be opened to Veerumgaum, 100 miles from Rajkote, before the close of the year. There is a fair road in the cold season and there are convenient staging bungalows for travellers. Mail runs daily from Ahmedabad. The length of the Rajkote Course is 1 mile 78o yards.

W. SORELL, Royal Artillery,
Rajkote, 28th March 1871. Honorary Secretary

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

[EXTRACT from a pamphlet by Dr. G. W. Leitner on "The Theory and Practice of Education with special reference to Education in India."]

Perhaps the most difficult problem which the British Government has undertaken to solve is that of the education of the natives of this country. That it has burdened itself with this task under the influence of a sense of duty rather than of that of expediency must be to all well wishers of India a matter for sincere congratulation. For, at the first blush, it is not quite clear that it is a part of the *duties* of any Government to anticipate by the introduction of educational measures the *future* civilization of its subjects. As long as the attention of the rulers is directed to preserve security of life, intercourse and property, Government has done all that can be expected from it, and it has even deserved well of the country. With the question of education it has apparently nothing further to do than not to arrest progress, and to be as completely, as it can, the exponent of the popular mind. When, however, a Government invokes all the sacred associations connected with the indefinite, but none the less vivid, feeling of duty to do on a large and effective scale, within a short compass of time, what the best minds of a nation and the most happy combination of circumstances can only slowly and gradually accomplish, it furnishes us an example which is not easily paralleled in the history of any rule. It is, therefore, scarcely fair to quibble at the terms "duty" and "mission" in criticising the acts of Government which is so single-minded and impartial in seeking the permanent good of its subjects.

Still we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that our success in promoting education has not been proportionate to our wishes and endeavours. The cause of this is to be sought for, perhaps, more in the inherent difficulty of the material with which we have to deal than in any radical defect in our system. Most thinking men will readily acknowledge that every measure towards introducing a new civilization on ground completely occupied by the remains of a different, though not invariably antagonistic, civilization of the past, must be more or less of a tentative character—and liable to modification or absolute rejection as experience tests its value. Natural, and even to some extent rational, as uncompromising "Anglicism" may be, it is little calculated, by itself, to bestow the advantages of a sound civilization on this country as stubborn "Orientalism." The truth of this assertion, I believe, experience has already sufficiently demonstrated.

It is no reproach either to our honesty or our wisdom to say that a good deal of what we are attempting, we are attempting in the dark. We have the consolation of knowing that the darkness is mainly not of our own creation. So far, however, as we are accountable for its existence it is reasonable to avail ourselves of every means which may serve to place into comparative clearness the momentous question of education. If we are candidly to consider it, the less we run in the groove of prejudice (often received at second-hand), of unanalyzed preconceptions and traditions, the better for the success of our enquiry.

To know what is meant by "education" we must—in this as in every other abstract question—reduce the term to its original pretension. To "draw forth" "lead out," "develope" the existing faculties of the human mind is the first and foremost object of education. The simultaneous development of *all* the faculties in itself ensures their right direction, but if we are to spread it more intelligibly "the educator must endeavour to develope by *suggestion* the innate faculties of those whom it is sought to educate and direct them into their proper channel." "Instruction" is not "education," as learning is not scholarship, and that knowledge is fallacious and dangerous which does not *follow* upon education. It is not too much to affirm that the lamentable mediocrity of the anglicised native is entirely due to the confusion which prevails in our system between education and instruction. Instruction is the imparting of the knowledge of facts or opinions, but the power to estimate rightly and make use of those facts and opinions is alone given by the *discipline* of education. It is readily admitted that there are points where education closely resembles instruction, but in their nature they are essentially different. Perhaps, the very *cause* of all such knowledge which is accessible to man as distinguished from that obtained by the brute creation is education. The profound thinker, the indefatigable observer, the close analyst have, in one sense, *created* the knowledge which we possess, and if we are to impart our knowledge to others with profit to their own minds and to the advantage of the community, we must first direct them to think, observe and analyze, *and this we have in a great measure neglected.*

Visit a school. Perhaps your traditional sense of decorum is, before you examine the students, already offended by the eager "good morning" (even "good morning, Sir!" is beginning to be heard more rarely), nodding of the boys, perhaps, press forward to shake hands. With all, the predominant wish is that of personal ingratiation. A few you may observe more reticent or naturally respectful. They are those in whom English instruction has not yet succeeded in eradicating the sense of dignity and propriety inherent in untampered oriental human nature. Examine now how glibly they will repeat their lessons, they can even paraphrase with success—for to them the shade of meaning existing between so-called synonyms is entirely unknown—Can they not crow out the names of all the capitals of Europe, the degree of latitude of Timbuctoo, the dates of every event in English history? Probe however deeper, and what an untouched mine of *immovable* ignorance you will find! Most of them are not even able to give in their own language the accurate meaning of a single sentence which they may have read or repeated with such volubility. How, indeed, should they, as our system does not teach them the association of our words and ideas with those of their own? Tell me, my boy, how would you apply what you have just read to this or that ordinary occurrence in daily life? The most ridiculous answers are generally the result of such a question. There is such a mass of instances that will be present to most of our readers' minds in support of the above statement that it is almost impertinent to refer to one or two of them. A class that had just passed an excellent examination in Geography was asked by me "what is a Republic?" There was general dismay. At last, some answers were volunteered, of which the most sensible was "that it was a *place* where one man had the right to kill all the others." Some time ago, I was asked to look over about fifty papers in English prose. The exact meaning of the following sentence: "In studying we should be as docile as children" had to be given. *Not one* of the writers answered, correctly, "children are good, therefore we study *them*," "children are ignorant but we are not," "children are clever," "we should be as children because Jesus blessed them as they are wise." At whose door the last answer has to be laid is very apparent.

A friend of mine once set a paper in which there were about twenty sentences, some easy and some involving an idiom. Not a single one was answered correctly.

That the above answers were the result of a bad system of *instruction* is true only to a certain extent, for they are rather to be ascribed to *want of "education."* It is not my wish to lay any undue stress upon the above illustration of my views, for I have sometimes received almost equally absurd answers in examining schools in England. What, however, gives some force to the above illustration is the additional observation that any boy, and especially the docile and intelligent native boy, might *reasonably* have been expected in any of the above instances to have given a more *accurate* answer, if our present system were calculated to develope higher faculties than that of memory. In the mad haste for "passing examinations" the very essence and object of education is lost sight of. At home, our educational institutions are not free from the incubus of cram, but our youth are educated, often in spite of schools, by the stimulating influence of a surrounding civilized life. In India this is wanting; the little good which the student may reap at school is stifled by his domestic and social associations and, instead of counteracting their influence by developing his mental powers, we often strangle the originality that may be in him by subjecting him to the tyranny of cram.

There seems, moreover, to be this essential difference between the "science of education" and that of "instruction," that the former has as much to do with moral and æsthetical feeling as with the development of the *whole* mind, whilst the latter exclusively cultivates *one* mental power—that of memory. Whenever the latter in its operation makes use of system or appeals to thought it avails itself of one of the elements of education and is successful in proportion as it is *educational*. Education teaches "to know *how* to know." Instruction, by itself, *pretends* to teach "to know."

The educator is indeed as often a listener as a teacher; he has to watch and encourage the expression of thought on the part of the pupil; suggest the correction of error rather than correct exathedra; indeed, he has to lead the mind of his pupil to *discover* knowledge. If he is at the same time an instructor he will himself reason on the facts or opinions which he teaches and elicit reasoning from his hearers. It is unquestionable that this requires consummate tact, knowledge of human nature, command of language, and above all an honest, comprehensive and sympathetic mind. Whilst it would not be reasonable to expect the same power in all the teachers in our schools, it is quite certain that, if we required our students to go over less ground and to go over it more thoroughly, if it were part of our system to insist upon the teacher giving, as far as he can, reasons and explanations in the course of his instruction, and to make sure of his hearers really understanding it, we should turn out men that would do themselves and us honour in practical life and lead on their country to rival and, indeed, to surpass its ancient civilization.

Out of school hours the work of the educator is, at least, equally important. To encourage athletic sports, to form societies among the students for essay writing and debating, to induce them to take part in combinations for a charitable object—in school-hours rigorously to maintain the dignity of the position of a teacher, out of school to be a friend and adviser—to take every opportunity in the course of reading to point out the beauties of style or the inculcation of virtue which the subject in hand may teach, this and more should and can be expected from an educational officer. We do not only want to instruct our pupils but also to train them to be truth-telling, truth-acting, thoughtful, high-minded and loyal young men.

As a necessary consequence the position of a teacher will have to be *materially* improved. He must, above all, be looked upon as a man, not as a machine from which the production of a certain article is required. Even under the present system we might see greater success than has hitherto been attained if we gave to the teacher a more direct interest in his work by giving him a share in the money collected by fees, and by more systematically promoting him according to *results*. To squander large sums on a system which has been disapproved by the soundest educationalists in Europe and to rejoice over the saving of a few rupees, where their outlay is essential to the cause of education, is neither economical, generous nor wise.

Education, however, in its special application to India has beyond the above general a few particular truths to learn.

The enunciation of the above truisms and principles would scarcely justify the publication of this paper if from them the right course which we ought to follow in India could not be deduced.

I confess that I have a thorough disbelief in the success of *prescription* in educational details, and as thorough a conviction of the practicability of a policy which is not wedded to any particular line of action—and which takes its cue from circumstances as they exist or arise.

In education, as in everything else, there is a growing unwillingness to accept any set of propositions without considerable modifications and allowances as to the time and place of their applicability, and a greater readiness is exhibited in the cultivated public mind to reduce everything to a few general principles common to all mankind, the soundness of which is irrefutable.

We are fast outliving the times when merit consisted in driving every one into *one groove*. If, in drawing attention to what I venture to consider the right theory of education with reference to India, I speak with less hesitation than becomes the difficulty of the subject and the inadequacy of my treatment it is because I wish to give greater prominence to a view which does not possess many advocates. At the conclusion of the paper a few remarks will be offered on a "new system of College tuition" which I have found successful in practice.

"THE DOLTS OF DOVER."

A SOLEMN meeting of the Dover Young Men's Christian Association was held on Monday evening, to reconsider whether *Punch* should not be admitted into their reading-room. A quantity of uncommon nonsense was talked on both sides—taking, for the most part, the shape of conundrums. One reverend speaker remarked that "it was not the intention of the Almighty that our one faculty should be pushed to one morbid expanse." The Chairman said to another illustrious orator, "I don't mean to say you wish to be untruthful, Mr. Brown, but you are stating an untruth." Mr. Brown, indeed, had said that his friends had been severely exposed to the smart of the outside world; whereupon the Chairman insisted that "it was the Devil alone that could make them smart." On this point—knowing so little about the Dover Young Men's Christian Association—we do not wish to express an opinion; but we thank Mr. Brown for mentioning that for the first time he had learnt that the Press of England was synonymous with the Devil. One clerical gentleman, following in the wake of Pascal, maintained that humour and sarcasm were not unknown in the Scriptures or to holy men of old; and cited, in familiar language, the case of "Elijah chaffing the prophets of Baal." The Chairman, however, put the matter, as he thought, forcibly, in asking whether anybody would take *Punch* to a dying man. We presume not. We suppose nobody would take a perambulator to a dying man; and yet perambulators, in their first intention, are not immoral. The upshot of the matter was, however, that by a majority of 25 against a minority of 21, *Punch* was readmitted. It was ordered that it should lay on the table. We infer that the voters wished that it should lie on the table.—*Daily News*, March 23.

THE LATE PROFESSOR DE MORGAN.

A REALLY great man went from among us when Professor de Morgan died on Saturday afternoon. He was one of those men whose personal appearance is indicative of strong individuality, and who on nearer knowledge justify that first impression. The greatest of our mathematicians, Professor de Morgan was also something more. He was one of the most original of writers; and one of the most just and generous of men. His last public act was almost an act of needless self-sacrifice to high feelings of justice and a chivalrous friendship. He had been Professor of Mathematics at University College for thirty years; his name did honour to the Professorial body of that important institution; but when the Council refused to appoint Mr. Martineau Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy in 1866, Professor de Morgan threw up his own professorship in disgust. His powers of work, and, indeed, his love of it, were more like those of the patient and omnivorous Germans than the more utilitarian English. He would take for his recreation abstruse calculations which would have been painful labour to other men. His literary recreations were distinguished by a certain quaint originality which makes them very individual and characteristic. He had great scorn of stupidity on the one hand, and of the conceit of knowledge on the other. He was terrible in the exposure of an error or a paradox. As a teacher, several generations of students remember him well, and remember him with honour. A most conscientious man, of the most universal attainments and the most boundless industry, he will long be remembered both for his personal character and for his works.—*Daily News*, March. 21.

A "MOUSTACHE PROTECTOR."

A "MOUSTACHE PROTECTOR" is one of the latest products of the inventive genius of the age. The name of the invention does not convey a clear notion of its character. The Protector is not, as might be supposed, an article intended for ornament. It is thoroughly utilitarian in scope and purpose. The inventor has probably observed with concern that the general growth of beards has been accompanied by an increased amount of discomfort at the hours of luncheon and of dinner. To wear a beard and moustache and to empty a basin or plate of soup without needless waste and with perfect satisfaction, constitute a problem which many men have vainly endeavoured to solve. The man who has devised and "registered" the "Moustache Protector" has come to the help of those who have hitherto found that soup and a moustache were altogether irreconcilable; and who before admitting that either the one or the other must be sacrificed, have presented a spectacle of good and earnest men struggling under difficulties whenever they were endeavouring to convey the contents of a soup plate from the receptacle in which they were contained to that for which they were destined. Of all the results of the Crimean Campaign, the "beard movement" has been the most marked and the most long-lasting. The fashion set by our Crimean warriors received an impetus from our Volunteers. Our citizen-soldiers laid down the razor when they took up the rifle. The fashion set by a few has become the habit of the majority, to the dismay of barbers and the injury of Sheffield. The rising generation has been influenced by the change. No longer does the school-boy associate manhood with handling a razor. He watches with interest and anxiety the growth of his beard, and would rather cultivate than part with it. Southey used to maintain that the time spent in shaving was wantonly wasted. He was of opinion that, if the ten minutes daily occupied in that operation were utilised in learning a language, a man might master seven languages before he had attained middle age. Whether this has been achieved by all who have ceased to use the razor remains to be proved.—*Daily News*, March 24.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

THE Emperor William opened the Reichstag on March 21 in person, and spoke as follows:—

Honoured Sirs,—When I see the German Reichstag assembled around me for the first time after the glorious but trying struggle which Germany has carried on victoriously for its independence, I am impelled, above all things, to give expression to my humble thanks towards God for the historic successes with which His Mercy has blessed the faithful unity of the German allies, the heroism and the discipline of our armies, as well as the devotion of the German people, which readily made all sacrifices. We have achieved what has been striven for by our fore-fathers—the unity of Germany and of its organic constitution, the security of our frontiers, and the independence of our national development of the laws. Although the conviction of its future unity was veiled, it was always vividly present to the mind of the German people. It has burst its veil by the enthusiasm with which the whole nation arose for the defence of the threatened Father land, and traced its will with indelible characters on the battlefields of France to be and to remain one united people. The spirit which animates the German people, and unwavers its culture and morals, nor its free degree the constitution of its empire and its armies, guards Germany in the midst of its successes against every temptation to abuse the power gained by its unity. Germany willingly pays the respect claimed for its own independence to the independence of all other States and peoples, the weak as well as the powerful. Our new Germany, as it has gone forth from the fiery ordeal of the present war, will be a reliable guarantee of the peace of Europe, because Germany is sufficiently powerful and self-reliant to preserve the regulation of its own affairs as an exclusive, but at the same time sufficient and satisfactory basis for its hope. I feel the most satisfaction in the midst of the trying war carried on by us to make heard the voice of Germany in this spirit of peace during the negotiations which were brought to a satisfactory conclusion at the London Conference brought about by the mediatory endeavours of my Foreign-office. The honourable task of the first German Reichstag will be to heal, as much as possible, the wounds inflicted by the war, and to confirm the thanks of the Fatherland to those who have paid for the victory with their blood and their life. At the same time, you will, gentlemen, begin those works by which the representatives of the German people co-operate for the fulfilment of the mission which has been entrusted to them by the constitution for the protection of the laws of Germany and for cultivating the welfare of the German people. The preparatory labours for the regular legislation have, I am sorry to say, suffered some delay and some interruption by the war. The Bills which will be submitted to you, therefore, directly originate in the new constitution of Germany. The constitutional arrangements made by the separate treaties of the 5th November last are to receive by a new Act a better conformation and a more harmonious rendering. The participation of the single Federal States in the current expenses of the Empire demands a legal settlement. Your co-operation will also be required for the introduction of the laws of organization of the North which is intended by the Royal Bavarian Government. The disposal of the war indemnity to be paid by France will be effected, with your approval, in conformity with the requirements of the Empire, and with the just claims of the Confederate members. An account of the means for carrying on the war which have been voted by you will be laid before you as speedily as the circumstances will admit. The position of the territories recovered by Germany will render necessary a series of general laws, and also a law concerning the pensions of the officers and soldiers, and for the requisite measures in aid of the widows and orphans. These measures will apply to the material to the cause of, education, is all the armies having fought for the Fatherland with the same devotion and equally deserving the thanks of the nation. Gentlemen—May the re-establishment of the German Empire, even after your time, be a promise of future greatness. May the German Imperial war, fought so gloriously by us, be followed by an equally glorious peace in the Empire, and may the task of the German people henceforth be to prove victorious in the universal struggle for the products of peace. God grant it.

DEATH OF "THE BISHOP OF BOND-STREET."

MR. WILLIAM BISHOP died in his 74th year, last Thursday night, at 170, New Bond-street, where he had resided in the capacity of agent to Mr. Westley Richards for fifty years. The deceased was a remarkable character in his day, being always full of wit and good humour, except in cases when any one was trying to get the best of him. His large figure, with his snowy-white apron and extensive shirt-cuffs, will be missed from the gun-room at the back of the shop; nor will leading sportsmen and politicians ever again listen to his anecdotes of events which occurred during his early manhood. It was his delight to converse with men of letters and other distinguished characters, by whom he was much respected; and until within the last few weeks, when weakness produced by gout had compelled him to retire to his room, he was at times as cheerful and as full of fun as ever. Although members of the Royal family and other persons of distinction were accustomed to attend his "levées," which were usually held between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, and to which none but a privileged few were admitted, he never forgot himself. Unlike Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant he always stood straight in the presence of a great man, yet it is said he never contradicted a gentleman in his life. His powers of persuasion were great, and it was quite a treat to see him when in the act of disposing of a rifle or pair of guns. He had sufficient influence to cause a bill for the prevention of dog stealing to pass the Lords and Commons some fifteen years ago, and he was most desirous for the legislature to introduce a measure whereby partridge shooting should not commence until the 14th of September. To accomplish this object he had a petition prepared, and to which several important signatures were obtained, but the intimation that the then government would probably declare game private property induced him to forego the task he had set himself. He scarcely interfered with politics, as he once told the writer that nearly all politicians were alike when they got into power; but at the last general election he appeared to have a dread of Mr. Mill being returned for Westminster, and when Lord Royston told him on the polling-day that Mr. Mill might be returned, he replied, "Well, my Lord, I am not very well to-day, but he shall not get in if I can prevent it," and, calling a cab, he went to record his vote. The late Duke of Wellington, and other notables, always spoke of him as "The Bishop of Bond-street," by which title he has been known for years; in fact, his letters were invariably so addressed, and there was scarcely a cabman in London but who knew "the bishop" by repute, if not by sight, in proof of which may be mentioned that about twelve years since a clergyman from the country hailed a cab and told the driver to take him to the Bishop of London's residence. After a short ride the cab was stopped in front of 170, Bond-street, and it was not until then that the cabman discovered his mistake.—*Standard*, Mar. 18.

THE HOPE-JOHNSTONE CONSPIRACY CASE.

A VERY instructive story is to be discerned in the Conspiracy Case which Mr. Knox dismissed on Thursday. Some parts of the narrative are nebulous and uncertain, and others wholly enshrouded in mystery; but enough comes out clearly to form one of those romances in actual life which the familiar columns of police-news furnish from time to time. In December, 1869, Mr. W. Harry Vane Milbanke, a young man of good family and prospects, came of age. Something less than a year thereafter, Mr. Milbanke was in London, and doubtless experiencing the fact that money is more readily spent than obtained by a young man whose fortune as yet takes the form of large expectations, Mr. Milbanke bethought him of bills. Now the most simple and confiding of persons must have some notion of the character which is generally attributed to bill-discounters. Dramas, novels, essays at every turn, make use of the rapacious money-lender and the mysterious agents who generally surround him. The plucking of the pigeon is an operation which is familiar to every form of theatrical entertainment, and which is made the pivot of many a tragedy in fiction. Mr. Milbanke, then a young man who wanted to raise money would exercise some caution. Fortunately, Mr. Milbanke had not to go direct to the usurers. He possessed a friend—Mr. Robert Gordon Hope Johnstone, formerly in her Majesty's service, but now, we presume, of no settled occupation. Mr. Hope Johnstone is well-connected, and is a man of mature age who more likely to give Mr. Milbanke good advice? On a certain day Mr. Milbanke and Mr. Hope Johnstone went to a friend's house in Half Moon-street, and there Mr. Hope Johnstone, professing extreme friendship for Mr. Milbanke, offered to get some bills discounted for him. Mr. Milbanke accepted three bills in blank, and these were taken away by Mr. Hope Johnstone to be negotiated. It was understood that Mr. Hope Johnstone should have some share of the money, in consideration of his trouble, and the influence he had used in the matter. In the meantime, Mr. Milbanke had not received a shilling for the bills he had handed over; for paper acceptances are not so easily transformed into hard cash. But as the days went on, Mr. Milbanke heard nothing further about any proceeds; and doubtless became rather anxious about those bills of his which were wandering about, and which, like all such disagreeable envoys, would sooner or later return to him with a pressing demand. By and by, however, there came a letter from Mr. Hope Johnstone to his "Dear Harry," counselling him to keep quiet about the bills or else no more money would be forthcoming. As the acceptor of the bills had not received the price of a cigar out of them, this warning was rather tantalising. He was also asked to sign and return a letter couched in these brief and simple terms:—"Dear Hope Johnstone,—I am astonished to hear that your right to negotiate my acceptances is disputed. All the bills were given to you to be negotiated, and I have received consideration for the bills." The careless phrase with which this letter concludes did not escape Mr. Milbanke's eye; and he refused to sign and send this little epistle. The probability is that Mr. Milbanke was beginning to wish that he had the bills back in his pocket. Payment of one of them—a mere trifle of 500*l.*—was subsequently demanded. Mr. Milbanke went to the address indicated in the letter, and found that it was the shop of a bonâ pardon, the establishment—of Mr. Smallpage, tailor. There, too, he found Mr. Hope Johnsone, who said he was exceedingly sorry that his friend should be put to such inconvenience. Mr. Smallpage, however, was in possession of two 500*l.* bills; and he represented that, as he had given Mr. Hope Johnstone for them "cash and consideration for them, it was no concern of his what Mr. Milbanke had got for them originally. The bills had to be paid—that was the short and the long of it. In the meantime, other bills for 3,000*l.* were floating vaguely in space. They were sure to come back, in time; but the difficulty of getting them before maturity was considerable, seeing that nobody would tell who had them. Mr. Smallpage knew. He had made it his business to find out; and he had even opened communications with Mr. Milbanke's family about those dangerous pieces of paper which the young man had imprudently thrown on the world. It was even said, in the case for the prosecution, that he offered to get back those bills for 3,000*l.*, in consideration of a sum of 2,500*l.* He would not, however, give up the name of the holder of the bills; and so he became the object, along with Mr. Hope Johnstone, of a prosecution for conspiracy to defraud.

Mr. Knox, in dismissing the summons, remarked that Mr. Milbanke had been "swindled out of bills to the extent of 10,500*l.*" By whom? The question is not easily answered. Mr. Smallpage we believe to have acted throughout according to the ordinary code of morality obtaining in commercial transactions. If the two bills for 500*l.* each were changed with the equivalent of value he had given—in other words, if Mr. Hope Johnstone paid his tailor 1,000*l.* in bills—Mr. Smallpage was quite justified in endeavouring to get the money for them. It seems clear that he did try to recover the bills for 8,000*l.* for Mr. Milbanke; and it is stated that at no time had he them in his own possession. As one point of opinion with Mr. Knox, that he was exonerated from all legal and moral responsibility." The worst that the magistrate could say of him was, that his conduct required explanation; while that of Mr. Hope Johnstone, according to Mr. Knox, was "outrageous." But we are far from considering that the real onus of this matter falls upon Mr. Johnstone. It was unfortunate for the young man who fell among—we will not say thieves, but—those that he had to fly kites; but it is well known that flying kites involves a good deal of chance. It is no unusual thing for bills to be thrown out in this fashion merely to see what they will fetch; and, of course, the more hands they fall into, the more likelihood is there that the acceptor of the bills will be swindled. Mr. Hope Johnstone clearly accepted no legal responsibility in taking those pieces of paper—which were, as a matter of fact, informal and valueless when he got them—to see what he could make of them. What requires explanation are the terms on which Mr. Schweitzer, who held certain of those bills, got them from Mr. Hope Johnstone; and what consideration Mr. Schweitzer was supposed to have given for them. In becoming the middleman of those transactions, Mr. Hope Johnstone cuts no very creditable figure, it must be confessed; but the criminality of the case falls on the man—whoever he may be—who retained possession of bills for which the acceptor had received no consideration whatever. Mr. Milbanke certainly acted in a remarkably foolish fashion in parting with such compromising documents, on the mere possibility of their returning him a certain amount in cash; but he acted no more foolishly than do numbers of young men of "large expectations," who find themselves embarrassed, and have friends who are familiar with negotiations. He was asked to pay 2,500*l.* for his blunder. If there had been an obvious conspiracy to smuggle away the bills in order to extort this money, the case against Messrs. Johnstone and Smallpage would have looked rather ugly; but it is clear that no satisfactory account has been given of the circumstances and considerations which may have been bandied about by the various negotiators; and it is equally clear that Mr. Smallpage had not entered into the matter as a piece of fraudulent commercial speculation. There was no evidence of conspiracy. There was no evidence that Mr. Hope Johnstone had inveigled this young man into giving him securities that he Mr. Johnstone, could appropriate to his own use. There was no evidence that Mr. Schweitzer had got the bills for nothing, and was holding them back as a means of extortion. But the whole case, read intelligently, and with such criticisms as could not well be uttered in a police-court, is significant, and scarcely needs any interpretation. Fortunately, the class to which the warning appeals is comparatively small. There are not many men—though there are some—who have large expectations, who are exceedingly indiscreet, and who offer an easy prey to the bill-discounters who live by hunting that sort of game. The case is unusual in such exposures, however, as Mr. Milbanke's family about those dangerous pieces of paper which the young man had imprudently thrown on the world. It was even said, in the case for the prosecution, that he offered to get back those bills for 3,000*l.*, in consideration of a sum of 2,500*l.* He would not, however, give up the name of the holder of the bills; and so he became the object, along with Mr. Hope Johnstone, of a prosecution for conspiracy to defraud.

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